

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918

VOL. XI, NO. 13

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA WORKINGS TRACED BY INVESTIGATOR

United States Department of Justice Chief Names Two Senators and Others as Aids in Pro-German Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuing his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice of the United States, submitted further evidence to show the persistent efforts made by the paid agents of the German Government to sway public opinion in the United States from the allied cause and to create pro-German sentiment. In course of the revelations made, the names of a dozen men, some of them high in public life, and nine organizations, were presented to the Senate Committee.

German propaganda plans in all their ramifications were laid bare to the committee by Mr. Bielaski on Saturday. They were traced into every nook and corner of the United States, and to neutral countries as well. Letters and cable messages were inserted into the record, illustrating the propaganda system built up by the master spy, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who was the organizing genius of the campaign. The breaking down of the first system, Mr. Bielaski showed the committee, was due to the Lusitania outrage. Count J. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, undertook to build up another system, but in a way which "cannot hurt us if it becomes known."

After the failure of the Dernburg plan, the secret agent was replaced by the public agitator. Among these Mr. Bielaski named men as well known to the public as Samuel Untermyer of New York, United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; United States Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, and former United States Senator John D. Works of California. The efforts of these men in promoting the embargo associations, it was said, were relied on by Count von Bernstorff to work more effectively than the paid agents of Dernburg.

One of the organizations referred to on Saturday by Mr. Bielaski was the Citizens Committee for Food, Shipments. This "strictly neutral body," it was shown, was founded at a meeting held at Mr. Untermyer's home, and was headed by Dr. Edward von Mach, a Harvard professor in German pay. Mr. Bielaski read into the record a document signed by Senator Hitchcock, asserting that he would use all his influence as a Senator and as the owner and editor of the Omaha World-Herald, to bring about an embargo on arms. There was no evidence whatever to show that Senator Hitchcock had at any stage been influenced by pecuniary motives.

### More Bielaski Evidence

Further Chapters in Story of von Bernstorff Efforts Are Revealed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further chapters in the story of the efforts of Count J. von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and other German agents, to influence sentiment in the United States toward Germany and to prevent the shipment of war supplies to the Allies were revealed in documents laid before the Senate Investigating Committee on Saturday by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

Wreck of the propaganda system built up by Bernhard Dernburg; the Kaiser's personal agent in the United States, by the sinking of the Lusitania and the rebuilding of it by Count von Bernstorff in a manner which "cannot hurt us if it becomes known," also were dealt with in communications from the former Ambassador to Berlin. There also was evidence relating to the organization in 1915 and subsequent activities of the American Embargo Association, with the hope of stopping shipments of war supplies to the Allies by so arousing feeling among the voters as to compel legislative action.

One of the communications offered by Mr. Bielaski and purporting to have been written by P. Reiswitz, German consul at Chicago, dealt with a mass meeting of the association soon to take place and said that among those who had "agreed to cooperate" were G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Frank Buchanan, former Representative from Illinois, who was connected with labor's National Peace Council; William Bayard Hale and Dr. A. K. A. San Francisco minister.

Another communication relating to a meeting of the Embargo Association and said to have been written by G. M. Jacobs of Chicago, acting chairman, said that J. D. Works, former Senator from California, and Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, as well as Senator Hitchcock, supported the basic ideas of the conference.

Mr. Bielaski read a document signed by Senator Hitchcock, stating that the Senator would do all in his power, both as a Senator and as editor of the Omaha World-Herald, to bring about an embargo on arms.

Mr. Reiswitz's letter regarding the

(Continued on page four, column one)

## RUMOR OF SWEDISH BREAK UNCONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Diplomatic dispatches received by the State Department on Sunday are not made public as a rule until Monday, so that if this government has received from Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, information confirming the Copenhagen report that Sweden severed relations with Russia on Sunday, the fact will not be available until Monday.

The recent appearance of the allied fleet in the Baltic gives ground for the belief among some diplomats here that Sweden now openly desires to leave the side of the Allies, as the menace of peace that had been present the past four years while the Hohenzollerns were in power has been removed. It is considered possible that the Allies are preparing to make some move against the Bolshevik government, and the reported action of Sweden may be the first step in that direction.

## SPECIAL LIQUOR TRAIN WITHDRAWN

Authorities Take Decisive Action at Washington to Stop Illegal Traffic Between Baltimore, Maryland, and the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There are indications that the city of Washington will take steps immediately to put down as far as possible the illegal traffic in liquor which has continued for more than a year with the interference on the part of the police authorities. The traffic between here and Baltimore assumed such proportions that a special train was provided for those who were known to be nothing less than professional bootleggers. By order of the authorities the so-called "special" was discontinued last week and an effort made to round up the bootleggers.

The situation had become so grave that the military authorities were convinced that the failure to enforce the law and to secure convictions was responsible for liquor getting into military areas. It had not been stated that Secretary Baker had anything to do with the efforts now being made to break down the traffic in liquor between Washington and Baltimore, but his recent communication to army commanders makes it appear likely that he took a hand.

Public opinion and the military authorities will compel the police to administer the law more strictly in the future. Hundreds of arrests have been made in the past few days.

The charge against many of those arrested is that of bringing intoxicating liquor within the five-mile zone of a military camp, which is prohibited by proclamation of the President. Under this proclamation it is almost impossible to get intoxicating liquors into Washington, because of the location of Camp Meigs, situated in the northern section of the city and within five miles of every entrance to the city from Baltimore.

Major Pullman, superintendent of police, declares that arrests will continue, and, before any test case can be made, he hopes that the law will be strengthened, so that it will be almost impossible for the bootlegger to continue to do business.

## FORTY-SEVEN I. W. W. TO GO ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California—Prosecution of 47 of the indicted I. W. W. conspirators will be taken up on Monday, Judge F. H. Rudken of Seattle will preside. The defendants intimate that they will conduct a "silent defense," that is, that they will treat the entire proceedings with silent contempt.

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## ARREST OF TURKISH LEADERS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Information has reached Le Journal from Constantinople to the effect that at the Turkish Government's request, Enver, Talaat, Djemal and Nazim Pashas and Chikri Bey have been arrested by order of the Berlin Government. Le Journal is also informed that the Constantinople Government has arrested 200 prominent Young Turks, among them Ferid Bey, who was making for Odessa with large sums of money obtained at Aleppo.

## FINANCIAL TERMS OF TRUCE SETTLED

International Armistice Committee at Spa Completes Its Task—Large Reimbursements Are Imposed Upon the Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Spa international armistice committee has completed its task. The conditions for carrying out the financial clauses of the armistice have been defined. Germany is not to alienate, concede, nor mortgage railways, mines, forests, or any national enterprise in which the state is interested, neither shall the state foreign securities or the Reichsbank gold reserve be touched by Germany, except under determined conditions.

All documents and deeds seized by Germany in the North of France and Belgium shall be immediately returned to the authorities concerned. Germany shall restore all paper money issued in the occupied territories, as well as the public and private archives, registers, plans, specifications, and drawings, all necessary to the reconstruction of the invaded territories.

She shall also restore the art treasures, the property of museums or individuals. During December, Germany shall restore the reserve and notes of the Belgian National Bank, together with the French and Belgian banks' property removed and turned into marks. The gold taken from Russia, particularly \$12,800,000, which Germany admits having received in connection with the Brest-Litovsk treaty, is to be handed over to the Allies and deposited in the Bank of France to the Allies' credit. The French Government insists that these provisions shall be carried out immediately.

## Settling Transport Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that Marshal Poch has directed the president of the German Transport Department to proceed to Cologne on Wednesday to give precise information concerning the entire traffic organization and service in the occupied territory, the position of trucks and other material, labor conditions, and so on. Major Pressley will be the British Army representative at the conference.

## NEW MINISTRY FOR RUMANIA COMPLETE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A Jassy message states that the Rumanian Government has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Coanda.  
Minister of Interior, General Vaitoi-ano.  
Minister of War, General Grigoresco.  
Minister of Public Instruction, Pierre Poni.  
Minister of Public Works, Aughel Salgny.  
Minister of Justice, Mr. Buzdugan.  
Minister of Commerce, Mr. Cotesco.  
Ministers without portfolio for Bessarabia, Mr. Inoulet and Mr. Clucureano.

## TRIBUTE IS PAID IN UNITED STATES TO BRITISH VALOR

Americans and Englishmen Cheer Messages From King George, President Wilson and Others—Mr. Gompers on Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—America's tribute to Great Britain, observed in more than 2000 cities and towns, came to a climax on Sunday afternoon when thousands of enthusiastic Englishmen and Americans gathered in the Hippodrome and heard messages from leaders of the Allies, as well as speeches by Charles E. Hughes, Sir Henry Babbington-Smith, Alton B. Parker, Samuel Gompers and Dr. George E. Vincent.

"I am deeply touched by them," said the president of the Pilgrims Society of the United States, the Canadian Club, the Sulgrave Institution, universities, schools and other organizations had paid tribute to England's part in the war, while the intensified union between the two great branches of the English-speaking race was lauded as a vital factor in permanent world peace in many pulpits Sunday.

A message from King George, read by Judge Alton B. Parker as chairman of the Hippodrome meeting, brought forth much approval. It read: "I am deeply touched by your telegram announcing that Dec. 7 and 8 will be celebrated throughout the United States of America as British Day. The people of the British Empire join with me in thanking you and those associated with you for your efforts in promoting this celebration, which will be welcomed as a proof of the true and lasting friendship of the United States. It will be a particular satisfaction to my navy and army to feel that they have won the esteem of the nation which has sent so many gallant men to suffer with them the trials of this great war and to share in the glories of final victory. In the name of the British Empire, I thank the people of the United States of America and I pray that the coming era of peace may find our two nations always united as they are today."

The message from President Wilson read: "I am very much interested in the plans for celebrating the remarkable courage and achievements of the armies of Great Britain and Ireland and the overseas Dominions, on Sunday afternoon, and it is with unaffected regret that I find myself obliged to say that I cannot be personally present. It is my plain duty to be here (that was before he expected to be on the sea) where I can act most promptly upon the matters which seem to me almost every hour; and I am sure that I should be more true to the common cause by staying here than by being present, much as I should like to join in praising the part which Great Britain's soldiers and sailors have played in this great war for the freedom of the world."

Theodore Roosevelt said in a message: "The peculiar position and the vital needs of the British Empire render it imperative that her navy should be the first in the world, and I hope ours will be second. In similar fashion, France and Italy must meet military needs greater than ours, and it is our duty to back up Great Britain in securing for her the naval position her needs demand; to back up France, Italy and our other allies in whatever position they feel, as regards their armament, their peculiar military necessities, obliging them to take the United States, fortunately, has no favor to ask except that we shall continue to be ourselves the sole guarantors of the Monroe Doctrine on this continent and the sole defenders of the Panama Canal, which we built with our money and which we obtained the chance to build by giving to the Republic of Panama the right of self-determination."

A message from Mr. David Lloyd George said: "I am always delighted with any work which helps to make our two nations understand one another better. We shall never forget the prompt and decisive response of the American President and people to the appeal called this spring, and the invaluable part played by the American Navy in helping to free the sea from the German pests."

Charles E. Hughes, in a message said: "This whole-hearted tribute to Great Britain expresses the profound sense of obligation which we owe to her for services and sacrifices which, in variety and extent, have no parallel in human history. It springs from unstinted admiration of the achievement of a free people which, unprepared for war, developed an organization which not only policed the seas, but sent soldiers to every front from Flanders to Mesopotamia, which supplied the necessary bases of every military effort, and which furnished the technical, industrial and financial skill which at last placed in freedom's hands the banner of efficiency. It is a tribute which voices our recognition of the fact that our own contribution, important and decisive as it was, was made possible only by Great Britain's aid; or otherwise we should have stood helpless, confined to our own shores, the next victims of a ruthless and brutal despotism."

"And, finally, it expresses the welcome recognition of the mutual understanding of the situation."

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## TIME FOR SOLDIERS' VOTING IS EXTENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—An official announcement states that the time for recording the votes of soldiers in camp and abroad has been extended; and votes may now be recorded by post right up to the eve of counting day, Dec. 23, which is 14 days after the ordinary polling day.

At Finsbury Town Hall on Thursday Sir John Simons said he hoped Mr. Lloyd George was going to propose a drastic temperance reform. He had not noticed it in the coalition manifesto, but was waiting and hoping, and was ready to support him when it came.

## PACKER CONTROL CHANGES OPPOSED

Confusion in Regulatory Measures Foreseen if Proposed Release of Non-Edible Products Is Officially Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The new packer profit regulations proposed by the meat division of the United States Food Administration substantially weaken the present packer profit regulations, according to the view of students of the American meat packing industry with whom this bureau has discussed the contemplated program. The present profit regulations, which will remain in force until Mr. Hoover passes upon the meat division's recommendations, have themselves been criticized on the score of being too liberal with the packers.

Without touching on the reason set forth by the meat division for recommending that they will eliminate a substantial amount of packers' profits from government limitation, no matter how substantial that might be, and furthermore, that they will make it very difficult for the government to determine what profits the packers make on the business left under regulation.

The change proposed is the withdrawal of non-edible packer products from the Food Administration's profit regulation. The reason set forth is that the regulation is done by the Food Administration, and that the products do not properly come under the Food Administration regulations. The original packer profit regulations now in force, divided the business of the big packers into three classes, the first being meats, the second being products, closely akin, such as fertilizer, soap, glue, etc., and the third class being other business, such as banks, stockyards, South American holdings, etc. Class 1 and class 2 were subject to a limitation on profits. There is none on class 3. The Food Administration's meat division plans, under the new regulations it has drawn, to drop class 2.

The elimination of Class 2 profits, according to a rough estimate advanced by observers of the industry, would leave about as much packer profits unregulated as are under regulation. Most of packer profits are made in Class 1 and Class 3, but there is a substantial amount, running into the millions with the leading packers, made in Class 2.

The separation for regulatory purposes of edible and non-edible packer products, say students of the industry, add great difficulties to the problem of ascertaining packer profits. The division of overhead expenses and investment on a right basis would present a great problem, and of a similar nature is the problem of a right division of branch-house and car-routage profits.

The matter of fixing of transfer prices, regarding which F. S. Snyder, chief of the meat division, spoke to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last week in briefly discussing the proposed regulations, is said by students to be a very difficult thing.

It is gathered, in short, from competent observers with whom this bureau has had discussion, that regulation on the basis proposed will greatly increase the complexity of a control which, according to still other competent observers, has by no means been, as yet, satisfactorily worked out, even on the present basis.

According to a statement made by F. S. Snyder of Boston, chief of the meat division, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the chief feature of the new regulations is the elimination of non-edible packing-house products from government regulation. "This is a food administration," said Mr. Snyder in explanation, "and it naturally has no control over non-food commodities."

The present packer regulations, which went into effect in November, 1917, exercise a profit control over a considerable group of non-edible commodities. These, in fact, constituted a separate class for profit regulation. The meat business was divided into class 1, while the so-called "specialty business," consisting of leather, fertilizer, soap, glue, etc., was named class 2.

When the observation was made that certain non-edible packing-house products come under the Food Administration regulation at the present time, Mr. Snyder said that they had been included under class 2 in the original regulations, for the purpose of study of the situation.

## RELIGIOUS ORDERS INVOLVED IN LAWSUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Court of Appeal has delivered its judgment in the famous action of Sister Mary Basil against Archbishop Spratt, Sister Mary Regis, Dr. Andrew Phelan, and others, of Kingston, confirming the liability of the personal defendants to pay the damages assessed against them at the trial, but relieving the two corporations against which judgment was also given, the Roman Catholic Episcopal Diocese and the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence of Kingston, of their liability.

The plaintiff brought an action for \$29,000, alleging an attempt to place her in an asylum in Montreal, also assault and persecution, and that she was left penniless and unprovided for after being a member of the order for 23 years, and was unable to support herself. The trial was held in Kingston, Ontario, Mr. Justice Britton presiding, and the jury awarded the plaintiff \$24,000 damages, \$20,000 against Roman Catholic Archbishop Spratt and Sister Mary Regis, and the two corporations, and \$4000 against Dr. Phelan.

An unsuccessful appeal was made against this judgment in this city in September, 1918, the present appeal being the second.

The original judgment still stands, with the exception of the two corporations being relieved of their responsibility.

## INTERNAL DISCORD ON IRISH AFFAIRS

National Problem as Viewed by an Illinois Professor Who Would Have United States Keep Out of the Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The problem in Ireland is not what the British Government is unwilling to give, but what Ireland is unwilling to receive. So long as the question is not of outside tyranny, but of internal incapacity to agree, I think the United States had better keep out of it."

The foregoing sums up in a few words the estimate of Prof. Lynn Harold Hough, of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University regarding the movement of Irish societies in the United States and the Roman Catholic clergy to get President Wilson and Congress to intercede at the Peace Conference for Irish independence. Professor Hough has only recently returned from a speaking tour through Great Britain under the Lindgren Foundation of Northwestern University. He was the speaker at Chicago's celebration on Saturday of Britain's Day.

The opportunity to view the Irish problem first hand was given Professor Hough. He crossed to Ireland on the Leinster on a Tuesday, and the ship was sunk on the following Thursday, making the last great torpedoing of the war.

"I had some real chance to observe conditions in Ireland, and that recently," remarked Professor Hough to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, "and I have given some thought to the Irish problem."

"In the past, Ireland has suffered genuine wrongs at the hands of the English—that is unquestionable; but the laws of today, which permit the Irish to own their own land, and which in other ways do well by them, certainly remove one of the gravest problems. Many of the people of England would be happy to see the Irish get Home Rule, because the Irish group in Parliament is so strong that it frequently can play to control pretty nearly the whole situation. Many in Great Britain want the Irish to have Home Rule in Ireland, because they think the Irish have too much control in England."

"The Irish question is a problem of Ireland's own disagreement. The asking of the United States to intervene is based on the assumption that an Ireland which has come to a will of its own is being oppressed by an outside power. The truth of course, is that an Ireland which does not have a will, does not know what it wants."

"The British Government would be unspeakably happier if she could give Ireland something she would accept. 'It seems to me our fundamental reason for keeping out is that on close analysis we see that Ireland is not being prevented by an outside power from having her will realized—the truth is, it has an inner discord. 'Now, personally, I believe in Home Rule for Ireland, and I believe the typical Englishman believes in it, but the problem is, that the minute England grants Home Rule, a part of Ireland will jump up because something has happened that this part did not want. When Ireland has a definite program for which an autonomous Ireland will stand, then no doubt it will be carried out."

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## ALLIES WILL AGREE ON TERMS PRIOR TO PEACE CONFERENCE

France and the United Kingdom Already in Agreement on Freedom of Seas and Demands to Be Made for Reparation

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LONDON, England (Sunday)—There seems to be a good deal of confusion in many quarters as to the exact status of the conference which is to meet next Monday in Paris. Strictly speaking, this conference will not be the Peace Conference, though it will draft, and agree to, the Allies' terms. It should more accurately be described as the inter-allied conference, for it will take no notice of the claims of representatives of the Central Powers, which will not be considered until the actual peace congress meets some weeks later, quite possibly after the President has returned to America.

This inter-allied conference will be a select body. It will be composed of the Premiers of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States. As at present arranged, it will meet during the mornings to settle the main features of its proposals, which will be further elaborated in the afternoon sessions with the interests concerned. When all this has been completed, the terms will be presented as a virtual settlement "without conditions" to the Central Powers. In this way, each country, or proposed new state, will be called into the council in turn. Denmark can be heard on the Schleswig question, equally with Great Britain on the German colonies in Africa, or the Tzecho-Slovaks on the boundaries of their state, equally with France on the subject of the frontiers of Alsace-Lorraine, or Italy on those of the once Italia-Irredenta.

The nature of the treaty of peace thus to be arrived at is already indicated in Mr. Wilson's 14 terms. The only important point of difference remaining is the meaning to be given to the phrase, the freedom of the seas. Mr. Wilson has never elaborated this phrase, but M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have arrived at a perfect agreement on the subject on the lines of the methods which made possible the blockade of Germany.

One other question has been injected into those to be considered, in the shape of a demand for the punishment of the culprits. It has not been possible to present this demand so far to Mr. Wilson, owing to the enforced absence of Colonel House from the recent London conference, but France, Italy, and the United Kingdom are determined to press this issue.

The submarines, air raids and Armenian massacres had aroused a temper in the allied countries that it would be dangerous to misunderstand, but the treatment accorded to the prisoners has been the last straw. Now that the horrors of the "murder" camps are being revealed, the demand for justice has been overwhelming.

## Prospects of League

British Foreign Secretary Discusses Complexities of Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In an interview on Friday with The Christian Science Monitor and the American press representatives, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, dealt with some aspects of the coming Peace Conference and the all-important question of the League of Nations, emphasizing repeatedly in so doing that he was speaking as the British Foreign Minister only, and not in any way for the associated governments as a whole.

After pronouncing it very unlikely, in view of the general election, that any British statesman would be in Paris before Dec. 15, Mr. Balfour remarked that the Peace Conference would settle its own method of procedure, but observed that historical practice is that the country in which the conference takes place supplies the chairman, and probably takes the lead in proposing the procedure.

Asked whether Russia will be represented, Mr. Balfour remarked that it is difficult at present to define what Russia is, and this applied to the question of Russia's representation at the conference. It would be for the conference to decide what line it would take, and, in his opinion, the northwestern border of the Russian Empire would have autonomy, but he was unable to conceive that the conference will consider any existing government in Russia as representing the Russian people as the Allies conceive it.

Of the immediate creation or rise of any such government, there was no sign, and though he hoped that would come, its coming would be slow. The conference, however, Mr. Balfour added later, will make every effort to see that it does not deal with any interest that does not lay its own case before it. Where selection of competent representatives is impracticable, the conference will do its best to find out the opinion of the population concerned. The method adopted will probably vary in different cases, and he thought the whole question should be dealt with on broad lines, since it



would be unwise to lay down too narrow rules for the regulation of the representation. Turning to the Peace Conference itself, Mr. Balfour made it clear that the conference, which will begin more or less in December, though it will not be in full swing until the new year, will be a discussion, more or less formal, between the Allies themselves.

That preliminary conference, he said, will be the most important and the longest discussion, but it is not to be confused with the Peace Conference proper, which will have to discuss and decide the settlement, and cannot possibly take place in January. When the Allies have made up their own minds on the complex questions at issue, the Peace Conference will be held, and enemy representatives will be called in to accept and ratify the decisions arrived at.

Asked whether the proceedings would be conducted in public, Mr. Balfour replied that he should think that would depend largely on what the proceedings were. Obviously, he added, what he had just described would cease to have any value if they were conducted as a public discussion, and not in the form of conversations. At certain stages, however, there might well be public sessions, such as are held in Parliament or Congress.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Balfour expressed his conviction that America, sharing as she must and will do in those deliberations, must and will take her share in the reconstruction work involved. "I have never concealed my opinion," he continued, "that a League of Nations in some shape or other is a vital necessity. If this war is to produce all it can of good, after having produced all it can of evil, it can only do so if some means is produced for enabling the best thought in the world to guide and control the world. I look to a League of Nations to exercise that guidance and control, and if that is to be so, the United States must take an important share in the responsibility involved."

"There are some who define the functions of the league as the observing of peace and the prevention of war, but its work is something more than that. Civilization has to be safeguarded. The world is a much more complicated place than we usually think or usually say in public speeches. It never has been an easy place to manage, and is not likely to be so in the future."

"There are numbers of different peoples with different gradations of civilization, different ideas, traditions and methods, and it would be folly to suppose that the world consists, or can be made to consist, of a large number of states of similar character, carrying on with equal success institutions which countries like France, Great Britain and America, have arrived at after centuries."

"The world is not made like that. Even Europe is not, and there are many regions which will have to be thought of and cared for in future. This, of course, is but a vague outline of the problems confronting us, but what I want emphatically to say is that in my opinion to turn a League of Nations into something like workable concrete machinery is one of the highest functions the conference can propose itself."

"I do not belittle the problem. Its complexity can hardly be exaggerated. For instance, one of President Wilson's most striking and illuminating dictums, and one that is not likely to be easily forgotten, is his declaration that the world must be made safe for democracy. Now, that will not be done merely by creating a multitude of democratic states. Probably as a result of the war, the number of these will be enormously increased, and, in this connection, I am not thinking of any possible changes in Germany's constitution, but rather of a number of separate states likely to arise in Eastern Europe. Many of these will be small and probably all will be democratic, but we must not assume that when the map of Europe is thus revolutionized, war will have become impossible or even unlikely."

"I do not believe any democratic state capable of long-designed criminal conspiracy of which autocracies have proved themselves capable. No one reading the history of the last century, and especially of the last half century, can fail to see that the German Government deliberately chose the policy of using other nations as stepping-stones to world domination. I am not thinking of any possible changes in Germany's constitution, but rather of a number of separate states likely to arise in Eastern Europe. Many of these will be small and probably all will be democratic, but we must not assume that when the map of Europe is thus revolutionized, war will have become impossible or even unlikely."

"I do not believe any democratic state capable of long-designed criminal conspiracy of which autocracies have proved themselves capable. No one reading the history of the last century, and especially of the last half century, can fail to see that the German Government deliberately chose the policy of using other nations as stepping-stones to world domination. I am not thinking of any possible changes in Germany's constitution, but rather of a number of separate states likely to arise in Eastern Europe. Many of these will be small and probably all will be democratic, but we must not assume that when the map of Europe is thus revolutionized, war will have become impossible or even unlikely."

created by adapting a phrase only applicable to more advanced nations, and misadapting it sometimes deliberately to others to which it does not apply. Hence the league should be a trustee of backward nations, and help them along the steady path of progress.

"Holding these views, I regard the work of the Conference as really one of very great responsibility. It may fail in its task, which is not only one of the greatest, but one of the utmost difficulty. In the case of nations, as of individuals, the weakness of human nature and selfishness are not easily extracted."

"But the Conference must make an effort in the interest of mankind, to deal with the problems thrust upon it, and, in my opinion, the prominence President Wilson has given the subject in its broadest aspect is a very valuable contribution to the future of civilization."

Answering further questions, Mr. Balfour expressed an opinion that the occupation of Germany provided for in the armistice was the limit that would be necessary.

Regarding the amount of compensation to be required of Germany, he observed that he should have thought that insistence upon the narrowest interpretation of President Wilson's 14 points would tax Germany to the utmost. As to those 14 points, they were, to his understanding, in the nature of a guide to a general policy of the formulation of general fundamentals, and he would like the President himself to interpret them.

**Justice and Right Peace Basis**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—A resolution has been passed by the General Council of the French League of Nations which will be presented to M. Clemenceau directly on his return from Alsace Lorraine. The resolution demands that before the opening of the peace negotiations the allied nations shall make a solemn declaration affirming the determination that justice and right shall be the foundation of treaty of peace.

The resolution further demands that the fundamental conditions and regulations for the organization of the League of Nations shall be given a fixed outline, the allied nations undertaking invariably to observe such conditions and regulations between themselves. Finally the convocation of a world conference at the conclusion of the peace treaty is proposed for the establishment of conditions to be binding on all participants in the League of Nations.

**Question of German Banks**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Prime Minister having been questioned on the subject, the president of the Board of Trade has pointed out that there is no possibility under the law of the German banks in Great Britain being reopened for five years after peace, and then only with Parliament's consent.

## UNITED ACTION BY STATES IN EUROPE

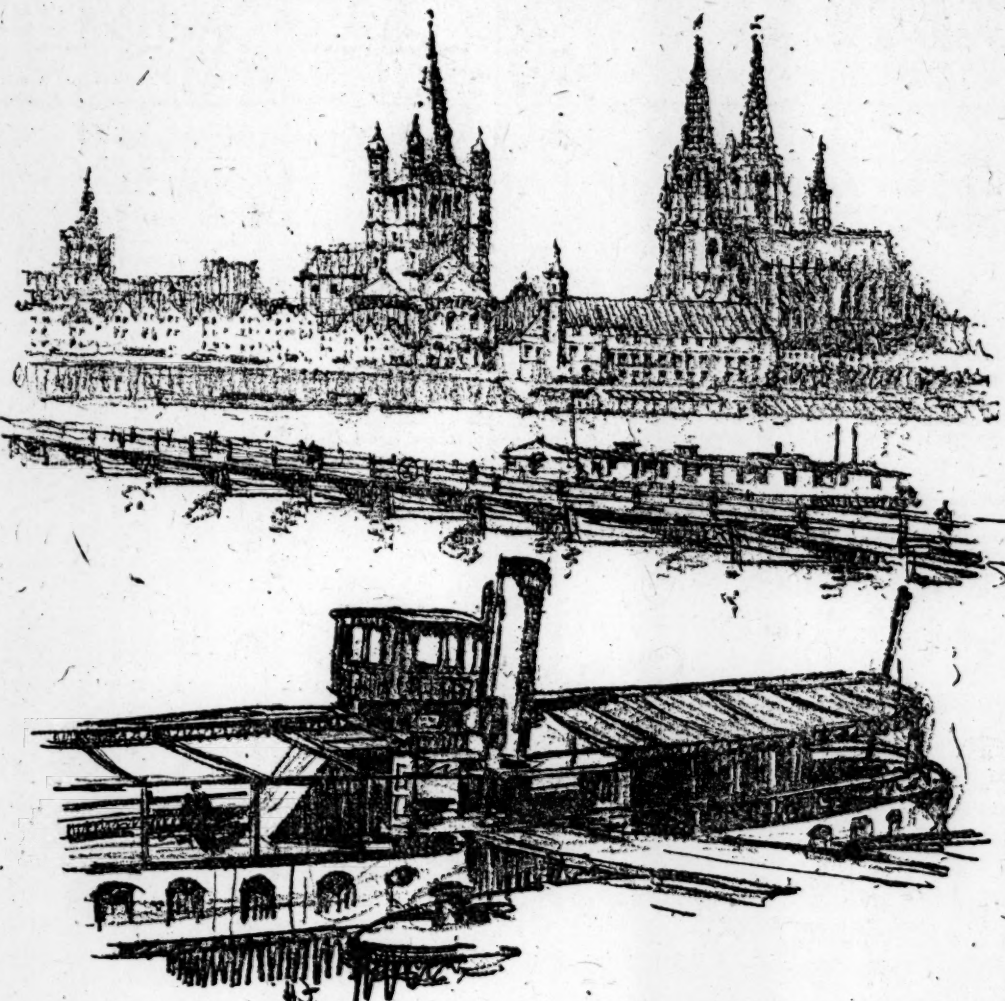
**Cooperation of Central European Nations Urged by Councils of Poland, Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slav State**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Representatives of the National Councils of Poland, Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia and the new Jugo-Slav state, united in a committee of parliamentary action abroad, have been conferring in Paris concerning the conditions for a peaceful and durable reorganization of Central Europe, which they declare can only be realized by a permanent cooperation of the four Central European nations concerned.

A resolution adopted at the conference declares: "No difficulty must be allowed to arrest the progress of this idea, which dominates the whole of our policy. Economic agreements will give support to and encourage political agreements. These four concrete nations, having freed themselves entirely of German and Austro-Hungarian domination, and regained their sovereignty, the four national councils declare that collaboration of Polish, Rumanian, Tzecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav nations must persist in peace time in assuring to Central Europe a regime of equity as between nation and nation without seeking material hegemony; and that finally these four nations wish to guarantee to every people its free national development."

## DANISH HOPE FOR A UNITED NATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—At a dinner in honor of the Danish Reichstag Deputy for North Schleswig, Mr. Hansen, the Danish Premier, said that in saluting and paying homage to him, they regarded him as the embodiment of the Danish spirit in North Schleswig, and thought of all those who with him turned toward Denmark as their home. Those present wished that all the Danes might be united in one nation, but did not wish to compel or subjugate anybody. On the contrary, it would be a good thing if, when the frontier was drawn, the Germans were given an opportunity to obtain permission to move south of the border, while the Danes, who wished to do so, moved north in their stead. The Premier concluded: "We will clothe all Denmark in festive garb on the day when all Danes are united, not only as one nation, but also as one people."



Cologne

Capital of Rhenish Prussia, which the British troops have occupied, showing the Gothic Cathedral and the Romanesque Tower of St. Martin.

## ALLIES OCCUPY RHINE CITIES

**Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz and Mayence Held by the Allies—General Mangin Pays Tribute to Fine Discipline of French**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Seen from the surrounding flats, the cathedral city of Cologne, which was entered by British troops on Friday night, is a striking object for miles. One sees it in its true light, as an essentially medieval city of noble and historical churches, a place, indeed, of remarkable spires and towers. There is no escaping the twin spires of the Cathedral, the finishing touches to which aroused the enthusiasm of Emperor William I, the two towers of St. Martin, or the massive tower of St. Martin. Approaching close to the city, the great railway bridge over the Rhine, ending in the ornate railway station, abutting upon the Cathedral Square, come into view, but they produce at best the effect of a jarring note.

Cologne at close quarters has really a charm quite its own. It is a place of nooks and corners just as is Nürnberg, for instance, with a habit of hiding themselves from all but the earnest searcher for the minor charms of the city. Thus it is a veritable "discovery" when one has come across the little art gallery which contains the famous picture of Queen Louise of Napoleon's memory, as she descends the palace steps, and it is "another" discovery as one stands before the plain dwelling-house, from a window in the upper story of which protrude the heads of horses, in commemoration of a quaint legend of Cologne; or underneath the chapel dedicated to St. Ursula and the thousands of virgins who are said to have accompanied her on a pilgrimage to Rome, and who have been made famous by the painting of the Venetian Carpaccio. Then there is, of course, the Minorites, forever associated with the noted scholar Duns Scotus.

The city was originally a settlement of the German tribe of the Ubii, and received the name in A. D. 60, of Colonia Agrippina, from Agrippina, the wife of the Roman Emperor Claudius. It grew to be an important city under the Romans, and retained its prominence under the Frankish sway. It entered the league of the Hansa towns in the Thirteenth Century, and some of its archbishops distinguished themselves as politicians and warriors. It was once part of France, but was annexed to Prussia after the downfall of Napoleon.

The cathedral, the "Kaiser Bell" in which was cast from French cannon captured in the Franco-Prussian War is Germany's grandest church building, and one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. The first structure was erected as far back as the Ninth Century. The design is modeled upon that of Amiens Cathedral, and is the work of Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden. The work was carried on intermittently until the Reformation, when it was suspended, and during the subsequent centuries, not only was nothing done to advance it, but the uncompleted structure was suffered to decay. In the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, however, attention was attracted to its incomplete state, and it became the subject of an enthusiasm extending all over Germany, giving rise to a multitude of associations for the supply of the necessary funds to repair and complete it according to the original designs. The king of Prussia made large contributions and interested himself in the restoration; and in 1880 the work was completed, the Emperor William I in the presence of the sovereign princes of the Empire, being present

at the impressive dedicatory ceremonies. Collectively, the churches form perhaps the finest collection of the Romanesque type of architecture in Europe.

Among the minor attractions is the small art gallery containing the original of the famous picture of Queen Louise descending the steps, the City Hall, the dwelling house with the horses' heads protruding from an upper story window, commemorating a notable tradition of Cologne, of the Eau-de-Cologne establishment, of the Farinas, and the delightful fairy monument depicting the quaint legend of the housewife and the sandmen.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Field Marshal Haig, in a report tonight on the movement of the British Army in Germany, says: "Cologne was entered last night by our advanced troops."

Basel advises state that these forces were lancers and armored cars. An early statement by the War Office reads: "On Friday our troops captured their advance. By evening they had reached the general line of Rheinfelden, Weller, west of Bergheim, and Wellinghoven."

LONDON, England (Friday)—(British Wireless Service)—The official report from Field Marshal Haig on the movements of the army of operation, issued by the War Office tonight, says: "Our troops yesterday continued their march toward Cologne and the Rhine. In the evening they had reached the line Blankenheim, east of Schleiden, the river Erft, to south of Grevenbroich."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Five American officers arrived at Coblenz Thursday and conferred with the Burgomaster, the local German commander, and the railway authorities, according to the Cologne Gazette, which added that the last German troops were to leave Coblenz today.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Two Belgian cavalry detachments, 300 strong, today entered Düsseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, 21 miles northwest of Cologne. All intercourse with the other bank of the river has been forbidden. The cavalry will proceed to Cleves, 23 miles northwest of Wesel, being relieved at Düsseldorf by infantry.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—According to the semi-official Wolff News Bureau of Berlin, American troops on Wednesday, entered Mayence, capital of the Province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine.

ST. AVOLD, Lorraine (Friday)—(Havas)—General Mangin, commanding the French army of occupation in Lorraine, has addressed an order of the day to the troops of the Tenth army, paying tribute to the fine discipline shown by them during the march through Alsace and Lorraine. The order adds:

"You will now continue your triumphant march toward the Rhine. Nobody can ask you to forget the abominations committed by the enemy. It is not on the ground of barbarism that you could fight against the enemy; you would be beaten in advance. You will remain worthy of your great mission and your victories. You will remember that during the wars of revolution the armies of the republic behaved in such a way that the Rhine population asked to be incorporated in France, and that the fathers of those you will meet fought side by side with your fathers on all the battlefields of Europe."

The order concludes: "No stain on the Tenth army must be the watchword of all."

**United States Army Advancing**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Pershing's report for Friday

on the advance of the American army of occupation into Germany follows:

"The third American army, advancing along the entire army front, today reached the general line Uedehoven-Doeweller-Laubach-Driesch-Todanroth-Worresbach."

## ALIENS ARE BADLY TREATED IN RUSSIA

**Bolsheviki in Petrograd Refuse to Recognize Aliens as Such and Impose Compulsory Work Upon All Foreign Subjects**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Petrograd reports indicate that the position of aliens there has become untenable. The commune refuses to recognize foreign subjects as such, no matter what documentary evidence they possess, and they are not exempted from taxation and the compulsory work imposed on Russian bourgeoisie. All aliens are compelled to request special authorization from the Soviet in order to remain in Russia.

Petrograd further reports that the Bolshevik troops which entered Pskoff took severe measures against the bourgeoisie, arresting many prominent inhabitants as hostages, including two generals and numerous officers. The German troops took no part in the fighting.

**German Consul's Methods**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—News from Lemberg states that the German consul there has been interned on the discovery that he was systematically fostering discord between the different nationalities in Galicia.

**Estonians Oppose Bolsheviks**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Berlingske Tidende reports that the Estonians and Bolsheviks as fighting near Reval with the German troops maintaining absolute neutrality. Meanwhile the Kölnische Zeitung learns that the British warships have been sighted off the island of Oesel.

**Bolsheviki Molest Envoys**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Reports from Petrograd state that the Bolsheviks are molesting the remaining foreign diplomats and have arrested the Persian Minister at Petrograd with the evident intention of detaining him until the release of the Soviet representatives in Turkestan, who are reported as having been arrested by order of the English authorities in Persia.

**Disorders in Poland Stopped**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Żaleski, chairman of the Polish representative council in Berne, has telegraphed to the joint foreign committee of the Jewish board of deputies and the Anglo-Jewish association, that the Lemberg disorders were carried out chiefly by criminals released during the fights for possession of the town. The Polish Government has proclaimed a state of siege, executed 60 pogromists, and arrested 1500. Order is now reestablished, and a committee of inquiry composed of Poles and Jews has been appointed, while the formation of an international committee of inquiry is being considered. The government is indemnifying those injured during the disorder.

## BAVARIA GIVES UP SEPARATION POLICY

**Premier Agrees to a Program Aimed at Maintenance of the Empire's Unity and Opposed to Immediate Socialization**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The latest messages from Munich indicate that the Bavarian Government with Kurt Eisner has agreed to a more moderate program, aimed at the maintenance of the Empire's unity on a broad democratic basis, and opposed to immediate and thorough-going socialization. Herr Eisner is expected to retain the premiership. At Tuesday's sitting of the Central Bavarian Soldiers Council, he stated that the government was opposed to all idea of separation from the Empire, whose security could only be obtained by the creation of a federal state. The government promises the foreign countries, he continued, that the new state, countenanced by the confidence and cooperation of the broad masses, will develop peacefully.

He added that, to calm the German people, they expect from the Entente help in rebuilding Germany's political strength by the contradiction of all rumors that the Entente intends to dissolve Germany, to occupy further German territory, and resume hostilities. The government had arrived at the conclusion, he said, that by abolishing standing armies and universal conscription, the peoples in future will be saved from the pressure of militarism and released for creative work.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Berlin reports that the Leipzig Soviet has demanded the dissolution of Main Headquarters and von Hindenburg's arrest. At the same time, von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation stating that the preliminary work for setting the soldiers on the land on a big scale is in progress and will be pushed forward as rapidly as the present shortage of building material, coal, and transport means permits. Meanwhile he appeals to the men to have patience, and help the wounded fatherland through its hardest time, thus saving it once more by "German manly discipline and German sense of order." "You are thus making your own future your own happiness," the proclamation concludes.

**Disorders in Kreuznach**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—German papers report that at Kreuznach on Saturday, several men, at a German officer's command, hauled down and burned the red flag before the crowd which had gathered. A fresh red flag having been hoisted, some German non-commissioned officers demanded its removal of the Soviet, and subsequently removed it themselves amid cheers of the populace. A captain then made a patriotic speech, and called for three cheers for the Kaiser, in which the crowd joined. With a view to avoiding a conflict, the Soviet resolved provisionally not to hoist the red flag again.

**Further Occupation Expected**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A dispatch from Heidelberg reports that in consequence of the supervisor of the Mannheim prisoners' camp having shot three Frenchmen, Mannheim, and perhaps Heidelberg, also, will probably be occupied. Meanwhile, a Düsseldorf message states that the

general commanding the Belgian troops of occupation has ordered the breaking off of all intercourse between the two banks of the Rhine, while intercourse between Düsseldorf and Neuss, and shipping on the Rhine is also prohibited.

A Baden paper reports that in Southern Baden, Constance, Freiburg, and Woldshut, there is a considerable feeling in favor of their cession to Switzerland.

**Soviet Diplomats in Holland**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the delegation from the Berlin Workmen and Soldiers Council has reached The Hague to take control of negotiations between the former Kaiser and the German legation at The Hague.

**Clerical Supervision Stopped**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the Ministry of Education has abolished the supervision of schools by the clergy in Prussia.

**Kaiser's Letters Examined**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Essener Allgemeine Zeitung states that the examination of the former Kaiser's private correspondence has been begun at the royal castles, with a view to the publication of the passages essential for establishing the guilt for the war.

**Reports of Turkish Brutality**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Vorwärts publishes a report that, before evacuating the Caucasus, the Turkish troops indulged in an orgy of plunder and slaughter. In Baku, Ardahan and Olti, 30,000 Armenians were massacred, and in some towns the whole population was wiped out. The Tartars state that the Turkish troops were permitted three days' plundering in the Armenian districts before they left.

**Bavarian Demand for Conference**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A dispatch from Munich reports officially that Kurt Eisner, the Premier, has telegraphed to Herr Haase and Herr Ebert, declaring that the Bavarian Government is unanimously agreed that a conference of representatives of the different German governments should be immediately summoned at Jena, or some other central meeting place, for the settlement of a definite program of foreign and domestic policy. Herr Eisner adds that questions of a national assembly, the Berlin Foreign Ministry, and the publication of secret documents, are among the indispensable points of that program.

**ALLIED OCCUPATION OF TRANS-CAUCASIA**  
LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement on the occupation of Turkish territory in Trans-Caucasia, issued today, says: "The entry of allied troops, either accomplished or impending, into Baku, Batum and other places in Trans-Caucasia, does not imply any intention of permanent occupation. The objects and measures which have been necessitated by the Turkish attitude in Trans-Caucasia are solely to enforce the terms of the armistice with Turkey and to facilitate the maintenance of order in these regions, the ultimate status of which must be reserved for decision by the Peace Conference."

## Filene's A Return of EVENING DRESSES

The Parisienne is again buying evening gowns, late Paris letters tell us. Boston and New York are not far behind. It is one happy way that womankind has for showing they are glad that war times are past. Evening gowns are once more in good taste.

The simple, rich gown sketched is black chiffon velvet. The ostrich-like trimming is made of loops of heavy silk, \$85.

In pink or heavenly blue charmeuse it is \$55.

Black lace evening dresses, with crosswise rows of black velvet ribbon, made over black messaline, are relieved by a single huge salmon pink poppy at the bodice, \$29.75.

The new wrap-around skirt appears on one beautiful gown of heavy black satin, relieved by paprika panne velvet, at \$110.

Jet bead tassels weigh down the long slash and stole ends of one billowy embroidered lace dress, at \$39.75.

A girdle of dwarf fruit and leaves finishes a gorgeous creation in lilacorgette and silver lace, at \$60.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.





## PEASANTS' SHARE IN RUSSIAN REVOLT

Countess Bobrinsky Maintains  
That the Russian Revolution  
Strongly Appealed to Peasantry Through Land Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A curious and interesting picture of Bolshevik rule as it affects the Russian peasantry is given by the Countess Bobrinsky, a lady who has recently arrived in England from the Caucasus, where she had spent the winter, and who, in the first two years of the war, was commandant of a hospital in Petrograd. Her point of view is that of the landowner who has always lived on friendly terms with the peasantry, and taken an interest in their welfare. It is on their account, above all, that she resents the Bolshevik tyranny.

"What I wish to impress on you most of all," she said, to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "the point of supreme importance that I never see referred to in the newspapers, or in the private conversation, is the extremely low intellectual development of the people. The Russian worker is very capable, very intelligent, but extremely undeveloped, because for the most part he lives in such isolation, cut off from the outside world. Nothing will give you a better idea of that isolation than this railway map of Russia," and the Countess spread out on the table a large map showing in certain districts a wide mesh of railways, and in many places, some of them very near Petrograd and Moscow, tracts as large as an English county not crossed by a single line. "You see," she said, "how impossible inter-communication is for most of them, and when you remember that the roads are closed in the spring and autumn months to the carts and sleighs by which the people travel in summer and winter, you will realize how the peasants remain in their own districts generation after generation, caring only for what immediately concerns them, knowing nothing of the world outside. The percentage of illiteracy is very high, something like 67 per cent, and many of those who do learn to read and write, the children who have been to school, the soldiers who come back after their term of military service, forget all about it, because there are no newspapers, no letters for them to read, and no need for them to write. It is curious, too, to see how little they learn from such adventures as they may have away from their own villages. The peasants who go into the large towns for seasonal work in the winter months, have not understood the meaning of the complex life around them, they get no education from it, though they may bring back some dimly understood revolutionary ideas. Even those men who are engaged by the Jewish emigration agencies that existed in the western part of Russia and are conveyed away by their subterranean schemes to work as laborers in the American ports, return after a term of years exactly as they went. The one and only difference that their travels seem to have made is that they now wear a large black felt hat. You may know them by that. What can such people understand of the Bolshevik propaganda or what support can they give to its theories?"

"The one question on which the revolution made appeal to them was that of the land," the Countess continued. "At the time when Alexander II put the serfs in possession of allotments of land, nearly 60 years ago, some attempt was made on purely academic grounds, by the people who brought about the measure, to stir up class feeling, but on the whole the relations between landowners and peasantry have always been kindly, and if the faulty methods of allotting land by which a man would have his village grounds in one place, and his meadows somewhere else, caused irritating inconvenience and if succeeding generations, finding the allotted ground insufficient for those growing families who had to share it, have never ceased to talk of the need for supplementary allotments, the matter might well have yielded in time to amicable adjustment.

"But the revolutionaries have stirred the peasants up to seize the lands at once; they have instigated the peaceable country folk to acts of violence against alien to their character. Landlords have been murdered, their houses sacked and burned, their lands divided among the people. Generally these riots have been the work of fanatical revolutionaries; often they have been instigated by criminals with a desire for personal revenge.

"For instance, I remember one landowner who, with his family, had always lived in very friendly relations with the peasants on his estate. But the revolution released from Siberia a criminal in whose conviction and punishment for counterfeiting and forgery, he had had a share. This criminal stirred up the peasants who inflamed them. They killed the landowner and destroyed his house, and his family had to escape from the place. That was a very typical instance. The landlord's brother was an officer who used to talk to his men and reason with them till they said, 'No, you must not speak to us any more. When we listen to you, we believe what you say, we know it is right, but we don't want to listen or agree.' So he left the regiment.

"For 50 years a certain amount of propaganda has been carried on throughout the country, mainly by idealists who were, however, for years past helped by the Germans. And for a good deal of the propaganda the Jews were responsible. They have always been at the bottom of revolutionary doings, and in these days the death of many outstanding people has been due to them.

"The administration in country dis-

tricts has often been bad. There has been a good deal of bribery, and of irritating arbitrary rule, and the difficulties of transport over long distances has led to much delay. For instance, when some crime is committed, it may be three or four days before any officer can come from a distant part of the district to deal with it. But while there has been a certain amount of unrest, the peasant has no conception of the wide meaning of revolution. They tell you stories in Russia of peasants saying comfortably, 'Yes, of course there must be a republic, but who will be the Tsar?'

"I believe that at this stage of her development, the safest thing for Russia would be a constitutional Tsardom. It would be a dismal prospect if they had an autocratic Tsar, but a constitutional Tsar would, I think, be the very best thing for them. If Nicholas II had been a stronger man and a man of wider views, I believe Russia would have prospered and progressed. The peasants had in the Tsar a symbol of authority and of order. He was the Little Father, the Master of the House. They understood his position, they were content to obey him, and would have followed his instructions and welcomed his reforms.

"They have always been deeply religious, devoted to the church. Now in their deep distress, their misery and famine, they are turning more than ever to the church for consolation. They go to church more frequently; the growth of the religious spirit both in town and country is very marked. And the Bolsheviks loathe the church.

"In the villages the Bolsheviks have no success. I have been told of Bolsheviks who dare not go home to their own villages, knowing how they are hated. They promised peace, and there is no peace; they promised food, and there is famine. Industries are wrecked for want of materials and transport. In one village I know the tanneries have been closed, and half the people are now roaming as beggars over the countryside. In another near a large town, where a fleet of river steamers kept the people employed and prosperous, the Bolsheviks seized the steamers, which now lie wasting at anchor, and that village has no good word to say for the Bolsheviks. I myself saw, near a station only half an hour from Moscow, a hundred engines thrown aside and useless, and meantime a bread is coming from the South or from Siberia. The workmen in the towns are not so badly off, for the Bolsheviks have command of plenty of money, and while the factories stand idle the workmen receive their wages just the same. But in the country the people suffer acutely and blame the Bolsheviks for it all.

"I do not believe there is genuine ill feeling against the landlord class among the peasantry, and I believe that those who have taken the land feel they are doing wrong to keep it. They talk about what will happen when the pendulum swings back, and they are prepared to find that the lands will have to be returned. I saw an odd instance of their traditional feeling for the landlord when I accompanied a nobleman to his magnificent home, full of treasures, which had been seized by the Bolsheviks. The Soviet was in possession, but they permitted us to go through the house, and they removed the seals guarding the treasures so that we might see them. They talked for a little time among themselves, and then coming to the owner they bowed very respectfully, addressed him as 'Your Grace,' and assured him that it was their desire to serve him as their grandfather had always served his grandfather. There had always been a feeling of respect and friendship between them. They were poor. Would they pay them wages for keeping his house? This was from the Soviet itself. The nobleman could only smile and answer that as he had been stripped of everything he had no money for wages.

"From what I have seen and heard, I feel sure that if the people not only in the country, but in the towns, not only those now dreading the Bolsheviks, but many now associated with them, pure idealists who help them and even agree to the executions, could be reached, and reasoned with, and organized, the Bolshevik power would be the greatest difficulty of all is the lack of communication. Moscow does not know what is happening in the south, and in the Caucasus where we heard nothing at all of the western front we had indeed only news of the nearest town, and our only newspapers were little sheets of Bolshevik news. My journey to Moscow took me 17 days. Another great difficulty is that the Bolsheviks alone have firearms. Every one and every house is liable to search, and anyone possessing a revolver is shot at once."

### KING AND GENERAL ALLENBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following telegram has been sent by the King to General Sir E. H. H. Allenby, Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force: "I wish to express my admiration for the spirit and endurance of the troops under your command, who, regardless of fatigue and hardships have so pressed the retreating Turkish columns as to overcome all resistance. Their efforts have been deservedly rewarded by the complete surrender of the Turkish forces. This is a glorious and memorable achievement, and on behalf of your grateful fellow-countrymen I thank you and all ranks of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. In recognition of your eminent services I have much pleasure in promoting you to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

### COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—The local Council of Women has placed itself on record as desiring to have no further relations with the women of Germany and other enemy countries, and urges that "every possible support be given the furtherance of a council of the allied nations."

## THE GREEN COAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Kelly's back—He was puttin' th' reaper in the barn whin I cum by."

"Aye!" in a voice of suddenly aroused interest. "An' was he afther buyin' O'Toole's mare?"

"Faith, I dunno! I cudn't rightly tell. Shure, it's waitin' to find out, I was, this long time, an' I'd hear him wark here and wark thaire! And it's mutterin' he was; mutterin' and pacin' and warkin' th' yaird. 'Twas like a man distracted he was."

"Did ye see him?"

"Faith, I did not—an' me in hidin'! 'Twas in ambush I was.' Then in a tone overcharged with aggrieved questioning, 'Is it show meself ye'd have me? An' me tracin' his actions?'"

"Not at all," the other answered dryly. "Faith, ye'd not be doin' that." The two were lying under the shady side of a weathered, scanty thorn hedge that ran alongside the road for twenty or thirty yards. They spoke at intervals, odd snatches of wild talk about birds or rabbits, some sighting on the distant hills, or the doings of the village. Below them a wide stretch of moorland swept, unbroken, toward the foothills of the barren mountains that lay all around.

In all the vast prospect not a tree was to be seen but, growing everywhere in disordered profusion, was the furze, with its strong, rugged, gold blossoms throwing a sweet waft of almond through the air. The boys under the hedge absorbed it all—the high arch of sky—a cool, pale blue—the glowing color of the ground, the freshness of the thyme-scented mountain air, the crystal sound of water, as it leaped down over rocks, toward the valley. The sharp beauty of the morning formed the background of their thought while nature's deliberate processes held them, one with her, ambitious and content. To lie out under the hedge through the livelong day while they allowed a vivid imagination to run riot, was all their hearts desired. They leaned lazily against the hedge—the afternoon spreading itself out as the landscape spread itself, self-spacious and free to the horizon.

The purchase by Kelly of O'Toole's mare interested them mightily, as did all the small affairs of the village. To have approached Kelly and asked the question openly might have saved much time and speculation. But that was not the way of Coolnam. Knowledge acquired by stealthy processes was a more invigorating possession. Besides, Kelly "was a hard man an' bist lift alone anyway."

"Ye had a right n't, 't' eiz spach wid him. I'm thinkin' Paddy said thoughtfully after a long pause. "Spach is it? Bedad, I'd not be riskin' that. It's the length av his tongue I'd be measurin', shurely. He's as salacit as a well—an—as dairc."

"He is the fella!" Paddy began, but his attention wandered. "Look it, Tom," he said hurriedly, "beyant thaire—be the crik—"

Tom raised himself with surprising alacrity. "Holy powers," he ejaculated. "If it's not McGrath that's in it, Half a mile away, beside a deep inlet, in the bank of the river, the faintest of movements had betrayed to their sharp eyes the presence of a man."

"What ud he be doin' thaire?" they said in a breath.

"It's moody he is," Paddy said. "He's broodin', the poor fella," Tom suggested.

"Faith his life's no good 't' him, th' cratur—an' he wid the great want upon him."

They sat silent for a moment. Then Tom spoke. "It's the hole in the thatch that's on his mind," he said, "an' he's thinkin' av the winter an' the childer!"

"I'd face him, an' I in it," Paddy said, with determination. "I'd face him out!"

"Face th' agent, is it?" Tom asked. "Faith, poor McGrath's too great a fool fer that," he said disdainfully. "Mebbe too," he went on, with a twinkle in his eye, "th' agent ud take the cabin from him, hole an' all."

"Mebbe," Paddy replied lazily, not quite persuaded but with no intention of defending an agent in any circumstances.

"He's afert av bringin' worse trouble on himself, that's the truth!" Tom said. "He's movin' roun' now," he went on, "the cratur. It's goin' down to watch him, I am," he said, taking a sudden resolution. "The great daip tides do be temptin' him, I'm thinkin'!"

They waited for a moment or two, then, rising with deliberation, wandered slowly down toward the river. As they approached the creek they became conspirators, speaking in whispers and sliding from bush to bush, bent double and taking all possible cover.

The stooping man on the river bank neither saw nor heard them. Having drawn near stealthily, they crouched behind a bush. A few ducks rose from the marsh and went whirling down the wind. Tom and Paddy watched them, but McGrath did not turn his head in their direction. Paddy nudged Tom. It was a bad sign, they thought. "The cratur," they murmured to-

gether with an indrawn breath, "did ye see that wan—wid his coat o' green—and it—wid a gleam an' it? I see it be twan th' grasses."

Paddy jerked out his sentences one by one, but Tom kept silent.

"I don't see nuthin'," he said suddenly.

"Man!" Paddy adjured him. "Man alive. D'ye mind the grass? D'ye see it swayin'?"

"I see nuthin'!" Tom reiterated. "Watch him, Tom! 'Tis stoopin' to spak to him he is!" Paddy's excitement was increasing.

And McGrath was, sure enough, bending over and looking intently upon the ground. "Faith, ye're a grand little fella," they heard him say.

"D'ye hear that?" Paddy exclaimed in a triumphant whisper. "Don't lift an eye from him now—Be—gorra!"

Tom, however, watched every movement of the man with strained attention. Paddy, entirely intent upon the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Shure, it's takin' to himself he is."

"peoples," lay silent beside him. Presently McGrath, very much to Tom's dismay, rose. He stretched his arms up after his long sitting, looked across the river and took a step in the direction of the bank.

"Don't do it, Mister McGrath, don't do it," Tom shouted suddenly. McGrath stopped. He looked round, surprised to hear a cry in the stillness. For a moment he did not see the boys. Tom had, however, leaped to his feet, and was preparing to rush down to McGrath.

"Ye spalpeens," McGrath said slowly, seeing the boys. "Ye spalpeens, I'll be gittin' a stick to yeze, this minute."

"Oh, Mr. McGrath," Tom called out, "don't be doin' it."

"Doin' what?" McGrath asked in exasperated tones.

Tom was now standing beside McGrath. He realized his mistake. "I thought yeze was afther plannin' to lep under th' wather, Mister McGrath," he explained with a crest-fallen air.

"Lep under th' wather?" McGrath repeated. "Ye thought that, did ye?" with assumed anger. "Whin I plan to lep under th' wather, Tom Doyle, be zob, it's not alone I'll be leppin'. I'll be seekin' companionship—" He was going on, but Paddy intervened.

"Ah, Mister McGrath," he drawled out in conciliatory tones, "shure now don't be hard on him. Shure 'twas 't' help yeze, Mister McGrath—an' Mister McGrath," in a mysterious whisper, edging up to him. "Mister McGrath—call up the little peoples again—will yeze now—the little fella in the green coat—yeze will now—?"

Paddy Burn's coaxing address had the effect of sobering McGrath. This time he spoke in earnest.

"I'll knock th' heads af av the two av yeze," he said threateningly, "wid yer mad tark! Git home, the pair of yeze," he went on, genuinely alarmed at the turn events had taken. Such talk in the falling light, out on the wild bog land, with not a cabin in sight, was not at all to his liking. His looks were lowering. The boys, awed, stood close together. Paddy spoke—his imagination getting the better of the situation.

"I seed his weeshy green coat," he said meekly by way of apology and excuse.

McGrath stared at him in wonder and a light broke in upon him. The relief was immense. He made a cut at Paddy Burn with a short stout stick he was holding in his hand.

"Ye seed a frog," he said, "an' nuthin'—else; a frog—with solemn emphasis. 'An' now not another word, or I'll—' making a threatening flourish with the stick. 'Aff, wid yeze."

The boys fled away—only too glad to escape, and McGrath turned toward light and the village, with all the alacrity that he could command. As Paddy Burn ran he whispered to Tom, "Twas the peoples, shure enough." But to himself he murmured, "Twas privilage—twas privilage!"

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## THE FUTURE OF LUXEMBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What will become of Luxembourg? What will be the future relation of the Grand Duchy of Belgium? These are questions that will come up at the Peace Conference and in anticipation of this eventuality, the Belgians are going back over almost a century of history to substantiate present rights with old-time claims.

The Belgian Information Committee of Washington has given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement concerning the treaty of 1839, with respect to its territorial provisions, from which the following facts are taken:

A treaty was signed in London in 1831, whereby the Kingdom of Belgium was recognized by Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria. William of Holland did not sign, being loath to agree to the abolition of the United Netherlands created in Vienna in 1813. Belgium signed only because there was no other way for her to maintain her tentative independence. Belgium was a new unit politically, although she had a substantial historical past, and King Leopold, who had taken the office of sovereign while the settlement was still in abeyance, proceeded with the cooperation of the new Parliament to safeguard his state.

The November treaty which ratified the separation is celebrated by a fête day in Brussels. But, when it was signed, there was no one who showed a disposition to aid Belgium in her effort to get better terms. In fact, in the 10-day campaign forced by Holland, France had indeed lent some assistance, but the weakness of the government, left Holland stronger than before. The probable reason for Holland at that time refusing the terms revised in her favor was that she expected better terms. But she was disappointed in this, as King Leopold proved an able executive, and by 1838 the Belgian Government was so firmly established that the acceptance of the articles as they had stood in 1831 was most unwelcome.

After the first armistice there had been a series of tentative propositions put forward. The set of 13 articles proposed to Belgium in June, 1831, had been more favorable to Belgian interests than the second set, technically known as the 24 articles, although they actually numbered 27 as finally approved. In the first instance, the final disposition of Luxembourg was deferred to later consideration; in the second it was specified that the Grand Duchy should be severed from a large share of her ancient territory, which was to form a Belgian province, while the diminished Grand Duchy was to remain a part of the German Confederation respectively, as arranged by the Congress of Vienna.

"In compensation," King William was to receive a slice of Limburg. The city of Luxembourg was kept out of it, as it was controlled by a Prussian garrison. The remainder of the grand duchy people were free, however, to act with the rest of the revolutionary Belgians.

Although the powers forced King William to cease hostilities in 1831, they had not been able to make him accept the articles they had approved in his behalf, but the convention of 1833 gave a permanence to the status quo by which Holland retained the disputed forts and Luxembourg remained intact, under the jurisdiction of the Belgian Parliament and both the Limburgers and Luxemburgers were assured that the arrangement would be permanent.

Belgium naturally disliked the first section of the articles, that the frontiers of Holland should comprise all territories, cities, places and districts which belonged to the United Netherlands in 1790. The second article defined Belgium as formed of all the remainder of the territories which had been styled the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815. The third article provided for later and separate negotiations regarding the Grand Duchy, and the fourth article made the permanent possession of Maestricht by Holland dependent upon her exercise of exclusive control in 1790. The mutilation of Limburg and Luxembourg was not hinted at and there was talk of Belgium buying the Grand Duchy outright and making terms with the German Confederation, but that was secretly opposed by some of the powers.

Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary for Great Britain, wanted Belgium to be reconciled with Holland, and before Leopold was chosen had thought that a Prince of Nassau, as monarch at Brussels, would bring about good results. The other powers were anxious about the aid given to Belgium by

France in the 10-day campaign. The French Revolution of 1830 was a late occurrence and while the overthrow of autocracy as represented by Charles X was sanctioned, the English Cabinet desired to curb too much democracy and the spread of revolutionary theories and this had an effect on the treatment accorded Belgium and Holland.

The Belgians at first sought to defend their rights, but they found this impossible in the face of the opposition of the powers and they had to yield to an arbitrary frontier and to the partition of Limburg and Luxembourg, thus separating over 300,000 people from the government they had chosen, but in the Belgian Parliament a member voiced the hope: "The day will come and perhaps is not distant when the deputies of Limburg and of Luxembourg will formally return to take their seats in this representative body. Awaiting that joyful day, which we desire with all our hearts, they will remain Belgian, like us, and assured of our sympathy, they will be just enough to regard our votes as wrested from us, as a painful sacrifice imposed by foreign policy. They will appreciate, above all, our own powerlessness to avoid the sad necessity."

To the five powers, the important point was that Belgium was created into a neutral buffer state, with its neutrality guaranteed by each and all of aid in defending her neutrality. An consideration was that a larger portion of the debt of the sometime Netherlands Kingdom was allotted to her than she thought just, while half of Limburg was lost to her, and nearly half of Luxembourg which hurt her just as much. Moreover, she questioned the cession of Maestricht to Holland and certain minor points in the frontier as ultimately defined. What she gained was recognition, not only by the powers, with a promise of aid in defending her neutrality, but by William I of Holland.

The debt has long been a question of the past, the rectification of her frontier in the region of Maestricht may be difficult after the long possession, but Luxembourg may be considered an open question and here the Belgians desire that the peoples themselves and those who look to their interests in the next treaty negotiation will remember that existing conditions were caused in the general interest of European peace so-called dynastic in those days and that the "painful" sacrifice imposed by foreign policy, may now be remodeled in the interests of Belgium who has suffered peculiar hardships from her enforced and obligatory pre-war "neutrality."

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## PRISON REPORT SHOWS DECREASE IN CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the commissioners of prisons and the directors of convict prisons shows that for the year ended March 31, last, 36,285 persons were received under sentence into English and Welsh prisons, a decrease of 12,077 in the total number for the previous year. Ten years ago, 67,000 persons went to prison for seven days or less; last year the number was 2900. The population of prisons per hundred thousand of the population of England and Wales, which was, in the first year of the century, no less than 183.4, has now sunk to 88.7. It is probable, the report states, that a considerable part of the decrease in recent years must be attributed to the new facilities provided by the Criminal Justice Act for the payment of fines.

"Although the conditions which have brought about this result are abnormal," the report continues, "the general demand for labor having abolished the casual worker, yet a striking illustration has been afforded, showing how the prisons of the country may be largely emptied of the petty offender when the conditions of labor are such as to secure full and continuous employment for all, and when, at the same time, the restrictions placed on the consumption of alcohol prevent the dissipation of wages in procuring drink. A social system which could facilitate the means of employment, while at the same time maintaining sobriety at its present level, would incidentally find in such measures a solution of the penal problem."

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 464)

**Air Propulsion for Boats**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The communication on Air Propulsion of River Boats, as contained in letter 353 of Oct. 30, 1918, is a beautiful dream, and I trust it may some day be realized.

To point out what has been done before on that subject, memory recalls an experience during my stay in Italy in 1908. It was at the time the famous French-English aviator, Farman, came to Milan with his biplane and received enthusiastic ovations from all people. And the best the dear fellow could do was to fly 30 feet above ground for 15 minutes.

In that city I assisted in the building and testing of a special gasoline engine of 140 horsepower. It was fitted to a flying boat or hydroplane, conceived by Captain Forlanini, retired, of the Italian Navy. That hydroplane (as he called it) consisted of an aluminum shell, reinforced by steel ribs and in the shape of a submarine, about 20 feet long. An open pit in the center contained the motor, with space for pilot and mechanic. Two steel girder columns, one on each side of the pit and about eight feet apart, supported a horizontal shaft, parallel to the axis of the boat, and about six feet above that axis. Each end of that shaft had a two-bladed propeller, made of wood, seven feet in diameter. The propellers were nine feet apart, and their shaft was connected by chain drive directly to the shaft of the motor. The boat had no planes or wings. The propellers could reach 2000 revolutions per minute. At the maximum speed of 60 miles an hour the whole boat would barely skim the surface of the water; but, of course, it didn't even weigh 1400 pounds, fully equipped, and loaded with two men and fuel.

Now, although I am not an expert on flying boats, I feel quite sure that memory recalled correctly. What, however, is interesting to me is the answer to the following query: If two seven-foot propellers, driven by a 140-horsepower motor, were needed to move 1200 pounds of weight at 60 miles an hour on the surface of a placid lake, how many propellers, of what size, and what power, will be required to move, say, 300 tons at 20 miles an hour? A 300-ton boat must sink at least three feet into the water, thereby creating added resistance to air propulsion. Air and water have a very different coefficient of resistance.

Truly, immense progress has been made of late in air propulsion, and, no doubt, it may some day be successfully applied to river navigation. A motive power, however, I would offer electricity rather than internal-combustion engines. Storage batteries have been perfected which have maximum capacity



## ENEMY PROPAGANDA WORKINGS TRACED BY INVESTIGATOR

(Continued from page one)

embargo/association made this reference to Senator Hitchcock: "Hitchcock seemed to be very strong for the plan. He told our representative at a conference in Omaha: 'If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the United States.'"

Another letter signed by Mr. Reisz referring to the embargo league said:

"For the purposes of inner organization, to which we attribute particular importance, we have assured ourselves of the cooperation of the local Democratic boss, Roger C. Sullivan. Sullivan was formerly leader of the Wilson campaign and is a deadly enemy of Wilson, as the latter did not keep his word to make him senator."

Consul Reisz in a letter believed by the Department of Justice to have been written to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, former German agent, outlined a plan for the acquisition of the Wright airplane factory at Dayton, Ohio, as a means of preventing the export of flying machines from the United States.

Mr. Bielaski also testified that to make provisions for the dissemination of pro-German news to smaller newspapers the German agents contemplated buying the American Press Association, which supplied matter in type to papers, but he said there was no evidence that the deal was carried through.

In this connection the witness read an option, drawn up presumably by the agents of Albert, whereby the association was to "place its whole organization at the disposal" of Albert in order to spread pro-German news and suppress anti-German news.

The option was to be valid between July 15 and Oct. 15, 1915, and during that time Albert was to decide whether he would purchase control of the property for \$500,000.

The option, as read into the record, follows:

"1. The American Press Association places its whole organization at the disposal of Mr. H. F. Albert in order to spread pro-German news or to suppress anti-German news in any other way compatible with its organization. It is understood that this arrangement will keep within the limits of sound business principles, that is, the pro-German propaganda shall not be more accentuated than compatible with not diminishing proficiency of organization. It must also be avoided that the American Press Association becomes a recognized pro-German organization."

"2. This arrangement to be valid from July 15 until Oct. 15, 1915. Within this time Mr. Albert has to declare whether he will make use of the option to buy the association by the payment of the amount of \$500,000."

"3. As recompensation for extending the option to Oct. 15, 1915, and placing the good will of the association at the disposal of Mr. Albert, the aforesaid association will receive the sum of \$100,000, payable the first of each month. And Mr. Albert will designate his delegates, who will confer if necessary in daily conference with Mr. Smith in regard to the general policy to be pursued and the practical steps to be taken."

It was announced on Saturday that Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, whose name appeared in Germany's "important list of names" read on Friday, will be given a hearing by the Senate committee on Tuesday. Professor Hart asked a chance to be heard.

The State Department late on Saturday also made public the full text of the Bernstein documents read into the committee record by Mr. Bielaski. They were taken from the mass of evidence in the department's files disclosing German intrigue before and after the United States entered the war.

The document relating to the shipwreck of the Dernburg propaganda was dated Nov. 1, 1915, and said:

"As you will have learned from my previous report, we have since the Lusitania case endeavored to wind up all the so-called German propaganda, and especially to get rid of all dubious individuals. I can now say with a good conscience that we are no longer compromised. Some of the old affairs still hang on, but we are more or less settled, although they will cause some future expenditures."

Another document referred to the use of the New York representative of the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news organization, in sending telegraph reports to Berlin. Under date of Sept. 16, 1916, Berlin warned von Bernstein that the Wolff Bureau agents' reports were criticized as too one-sided, and said more unbiased reports "seem to be urgently desirable."

Von Bernstein's reply dated Aug. 24, 1915, said:

"As Your Excellency is aware, I have used the intermediary of the New York representative of the Wolff agency, Herr Klaessig, in order to send telegraphic reports to you. These telegrams intended for you are indicated by the fact that they do not begin by naming the day of the week."

"In order that the reports shall not excite attention, it has been necessary in many cases to disguise them in the form of press extracts, or put into the mouth of members of Congress, when in reality they are not intended to be merely the expression of some individual opinion, but as being views which, in my opinion, are important for the direction of our foreign policy, and for a proper comprehension of the local situation."

Berlin sent this message via Stockholm, Sweden, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, dated Sept. 16, 1916:

"The reports of the Wolff Bureau

agent are rightly criticized by a part of the German press as one-sided, and he has reported for some time nothing but indignation against English encroachment, which nobody here takes seriously."

"Please advise Klaessig in this sense."

Consul Reisz's letter regarding the embargo conference said that the leadership in the movement to stop shipments of arms to the Allies was in the hands of two men, one in Chicago and the other in Detroit. There was no indication as to the identity of the men.

The letter said it was desired to give the movement to outward appearances, a purely American character.

Mr. Bielaski introduced letters written by G. Thomas at Rotterdam to George Barthelme, former representative in the United States of the Cologne Gazette, outlining a scheme for outwitting the British censors and getting German news to the United States and Central and South America. According to the letters, the plan was to establish a cable news service system between Holland and America, which ostensibly would be an exchange service between a Dutch paper and a newspaper or news association in the United States. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany before the plan was put into operation.

Organization of the citizens' committee for food shipments ostensibly formed to send food to German civilians, was alleged by Mr. Bielaski, who said the apparent expenditures for postal shipment of condensed milk amounted to more than the value of the goods shipped.

Thirty thousand dollars collected by the organization under the guise of intending to send food to Germany, apparently was spent for other causes, he said. The committee was formed, Mr. Bielaski said, at the home of Samuel Untermyer, in New York.

The German Publication Society, to distribute German classics, also was formed, Mr. Bielaski said. Dr. Albert giving \$25,000 for the purpose.

"As usual," said the witness, "George Sylvester Viereck had something to do with this organization, even after the United States entered the war, but he ceased his activities after the passage of the Espionage Act."

Mr. Bielaski submitted to the committee copies of letters showing that several lecturers who toured the country speaking in favor of Germany were paid by von Bernstein. One of these, Mrs. Ray Beveridge, received \$3,000 for her services, he said. Mrs. Beveridge frequently communicated with von Bernstein, the witness declared, and at one time brought a parcel of pro-German moving picture films to him from Germany.

Louis Garthe, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, mentioned by Mr. Bielaski as a contributor to the National Courier, said on Saturday night he had written to L. S. Overman, chairman of the committee, for permission to appear before the committee and file copies of the articles, all of which, he stated, advocated unwavering loyalty by German-Americans to America.

Submitting evidence concerning the National Courier, published for a time in Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Bielaski said its editor, Theodore E. Lowe, received \$8,000 from the Germans during the paper's short life.

Mr. Bielaski also testified that Mr. Garthe was a regular contributor to the Courier, without the knowledge of the management of the American.

One of von Bernstein's letters, reporting on difficulties in dealing with the American press, was read as follows:

"As to the value of weekly papers in general, there are here very different views. Mr. Bayard Hale wishes me to propose to you the founding of a first-class weekly, whereas I, in my report Nov. 12, recommended the starting of a monthly. Personally, I think it entirely depends upon whether we make a happy choice in respect of the editor. In this respect we have had a very unfortunate experience with the Times-Mail. Only the future can show whether we shall have better luck with Mr. Huntington Wright and Mr. T. E. Lowe."

"The fact of an American newspaper being subsidized can never be kept a secret, because there is no reticence in this country. It always ends with my being held responsible for all the articles of any such newspaper. This is particularly undesirable when, as now, we are in an electoral campaign of the bitterest character, which is turning largely upon foreign policy."

"I have, therefore, with much satisfaction to myself, at least, succeeded in getting out of all relations with Fair Play of Mr. Marcus Braun. I should also be glad to be free from the Fatherland, which has shown itself to be of little value."

"It is particularly difficult in a hostile country to find suitable persons for help of this sort and to this, as well as the Lusitania case, we may attribute the shipwreck of the German propaganda initiated by Herr Dernburg."

A letter to von Bernstein from Dr. Albert, read into the record, termed this "despicable extortion," but recommended that the amount should be paid to avoid further trouble.

Another writer alleged to have been on the payroll of the German Embassy

was William Warram, associate editor of Freedom, a foreign-language publication at Cleveland.

Mr. Bielaski also touched upon the activities of J. F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper man, from whom German communications, including a German Embassy receipt for \$5,000, signed by Mr. Archibald, were taken by the British authorities.

Referring to Mr. Archibald, Mr. Bielaski said he started to Germany and Austria as a representative of the Wheeler Syndicate, bearing letters from Count von Bernstorff and Captain von Papen, saying he was an "unscrupulously independent journalist" and that he was going to Germany and Austria to "gather fresh impressions."

Mr. Archibald's connection with the Wheeler Syndicate ceased, however, according to the witness, when his articles became so pro-German that the papers associated with the syndicate refused to print them.

A message from John Wheeler, head of the syndicate, to Mr. Archibald, telling him his services were dispensed with, dated Oct. 27, 1914, was read.

This message said the contract with Mr. Archibald provided that he should write unbiased news from the battlefield, whereas he remained in Austria and wrote news biased in favor of the Central Powers.

### Several Denials Issued

Samuel Untermyer Declares He Has Never Served as German Agent

NEW YORK, New York—A denial that he had ever served as agent, counsel or in any capacity in the interests of the German Government was issued on Saturday night by Samuel Untermyer, who said that his suggestion in 1916 to Dr. Heinrich Albert, commercial attaché of the German Embassy, that the latter acquire an interest in a New York newspaper was a purely personal negotiation.

As far back as 1911, Mr. Untermyer said, he and a group of friends had considered acquiring control of a metropolitan journal and Dr. Albert had shown interest in the project. When an apparent opportunity to carry out the plan developed, Mr. Untermyer said, he offered the German attaché a minority interest. In view of the fact that the "nebulous discussion" never materialized, Mr. Untermyer expressed resentment at what he termed "an effort now being made to 'play it up' through the testimony of A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, who made public a letter from the New York lawyer to Dr. Albert while testifying on Friday before the Senate committee investigating brewers' and German propaganda."

Dr. William Bayard Hale issued a formal statement on Saturday night, denying that he had received funds from the German Government while he was serving in Berlin as special correspondent of the New York American.

Dr. William R. Shepherd, former professor of history at Columbia University, and Peter S. Grosscup, former United States federal judge, each asserted his staunch Americanism and denied sentiments of pro-Germanism.

Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, who was also named at the brewers' hearing in a letter signed by P. Reisz, former German consul at Chicago, referring to the Embargo League, on Saturday night said:

"I never heard of either Reisz or the Embargo League before. The statement that I am an enemy of President Wilson is not true. In fact, the entire reference to my attitude is absolutely false."

Prof. Frederick D. Schervill of the University of Chicago, also, whose name was in the list found in the diary of Dr. Karl A. Fuehr, a German agent, denied that he had ever done or said anything that might class him as pro-German.

### ICELANDIC COLONY HOLDS CELEBRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Icelandic colony in Copenhagen has celebrated the Federation Act at a banquet which the Icelandic Prime Minister attended.

The King and Queen of Denmark gave a dinner on Monday, at which the Minister of State for Iceland, with other Icelandic representatives, including the resident Icelandic officials, were present.

The King expressed a hope that the order of things now established would form the basis for a happy development of future intercourse between the Danish and Icelandic peoples, and expressed his best wishes for Iceland's future.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### Battles in the Air


9 REEL FRENCH AERIAL MOVING PICTURES

4 Performances Daily—2, 3:30, 7 and 8:30 P. M.

Farre Art Exhibition, 11 a. m.—10 p. m.

Admission 50c

HORTICULTURAL HALL



## SOOT DESTROYER

The National Coal Saver

Put up in 1 and 5 lb. packages

Keeps Your Pipes, Flues and Chimneys Free From Soot

Up-to-date dealers handle our product

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## PRESIDENT WILSON DISCUSSES PEACE

On Shipboard He Confers With Messrs. Lansing and White on Problems to Be Met—Goes to Church Service With Men

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor—Leased Wires

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON—(Dec. 8)—President Wilson attended religious services this morning with the enlisted men of the lower quarters, joining in the singing and prayers. Later he rested and took his daily walk.

The seas are smoother today, and the weather is warmer.

President Wilson today began conferences with Secretary Lansing and Henry White of the peace delegation relative to the attitude of the United States toward specific problems at the Paris meetings.

During the lengthy session with Mr. Lansing and Mr. White, former President Taft's New York speech favoring a League of Nations was read, to the satisfaction of the President and his counselors.

Mr. Wilson regards the formation of such a league as fundamental, and is expected to stand for no effort to becloud this issue with minor issues.

With Britons favoring a trial for the former Kaiser, the attitude of the President on that point may be very important. There is no indication as to what his views are on this point, but he is expected to consult with international lawyers regarding the former German ruler's status.

It is expected that the George Washington will reach the Azores on Tuesday.

### LORD BRYCE ON THE CONCORD OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The English-Speaking Union entertained Mr. James M. Beck prior to his departure for the United States. A letter from Sir Robert Borden was read in which he said that the services rendered by Mr. Beck to the allied cause, the cause of freedom, had been very notable throughout the whole period of war.

Mr. Evelyn Wrench, who presided, referred to the celebration of Britain's day in America as a grateful tribute to the part the British Commonwealth of Nations had played in the war and recalled that Mr. Beck was one of those responsible for formulating the scheme.

Viscount Bryce also spoke, saying that at the beginning of the war Mr. Beck came forward with the most complete vindication of the English-speaking people ever given the world.

The greatest service English-speaking people could render, he added, was to bring about such a league of peace-loving nations as would settle all cause of dispute in a pacific manner, and teach all nations that not anarchy but concord was the greatest thing in the world.

Mr. Beck, replying, said the great mother-tongue of the English-speaking race was a safer guarantee of peace than all the treaties with red

seals and red tapes. The Peace Conference in 1815 was unwise in that it tried to strangle democracy. The coming conference would never make that mistake, as the war was fought to make the world safe for democracy, and the conference's greatest problem would be to restrain democracy. The problem was, rather, to make democracy safe for the world.

## FREEDOM ASKED FOR UNREDEEMED GREEKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The National Council of Unredeemed Greeks, sitting at Paris, telegraphs that at the time when territorial questions closely concerning the fate of over 3,000,000 Greeks still under Turkish yoke are about to be decided, the council desires to make known to the British public, always so ready to uphold the cause of the oppressed, that the populations of Hellenic race of Thrace, Constantinople and the whole of maritime Asia Minor, protest with all their energy against any solution whatsoever which shall not take into account their right to dispose of themselves. Without their complete liberation, peace in the Near East will always remain precarious.

## DEPOSITION OF KING NICHOLAS DECLARED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—An Agram message states a great national assembly of Montenegrin people, elected by universal suffrage, with each Kapetanija formerly represented in the Skupshina sending three delegates, has been held, and has witnessed the proclamation of King Nicholas' deposition and the reunion of Montenegro with Serbia. In accordance with ancient custom, the senior men of the country maintained order in the National Assembly, which unanimously agreed to reunion with Serbia and consequently with the new Jugo-Slav state.

## YOUNG TURKS STILL POWERFUL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece—According to telegrams received from Turkey, it seems that the situation there is rather uneasy. In Constantinople particularly, one can easily see a certain excitement among the Turkish element, and attacks upon the Christians in the interior of the country may be expected. The Young Turks are still powerful in the capital, and are organizing committees to protect, as they express it, the rights of the Ottoman Empire. The first decision of the committee is to send a mission of Turkish women to the allied countries in order to deny the exactions attributed to the Turks. The measures that have been taken are not efficacious enough to reassure the Christians of the interior against any possible eventuality. They still continue to be oppressed, and if urgent measures are not taken in time, we may expect new exploits from these Young Turks.

## GREEK HONORS FOR MR. WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece—President Wilson has just been elected honorary Doctor of the Law School of the University of Athens.

## BRITISH EDUCATORS TALK TO ENGINEERS

Program of Joint Meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rearranged Because of Departure of Guests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Friday afternoon the program of the joint meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the British Educational Mission was disarranged on account of the unexpected departure on Saturday of the mission. For that reason the English speakers scheduled for Saturday's session were given right of way.

In his brief address of welcome, President MacLaurin of Technology alluded to the fitness of place and time. The river Charles, to be seen through the windows of the auditorium, bears the name of an English King who was the founder of the Royal Society, ever the patron and supporter of education, while the city in which the meeting is called to order is striving to preserve the traditions of its English ancestor on the Cam. The time for the discussion is at the end of a war which has shown as never before the importance of applied science. President MacLaurin did not doubt but that the problems to be discussed would be the same for all lands, questions ever new yet always old, and among them, how to deepen and broaden the training of engineers.

John F. Hayford, president of the society, with a confirmation of Dr. MacLaurin's words of welcome, called attention to the forced changes of the program and presented the first of the English speakers, Dr. Arthur E. Shipley, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He apologized for the abrupt departure of Sir Henry Jones, and brought the war close to his audience by stating that of the three sons of his fellow delegate, one was lost in battle, one recently liberated from a German prison, and the third, going to India, could be seen by his father only by immediate sailing for England.

Out of 4000 in the student body at Cambridge, England, he said, there is today a scant 400. Americans do not realize what has happened in England. In the enormous war losses, English universities are now ready for students. He proposed that one of the ways in which the United States can be very helpful is by sending the young men who must be retained overseas for courses longer or shorter at the universities of England or France. English colleges have arranged short courses for just such purposes. Then the men, should the circumstances demand, could be at their posts within 24 or 48 hours. The would be a means of uncommon strength in cementing the relationships between the two countries.

The Rev. Edward Mewburn Walker presented contrasted views of engineering education; on the one hand with nothing introduced which the young man did not expect to use in his business or profession, and on the other, the view which he emphasized, that a broad education is necessary

when the engineer is to meet men. He presented the case for the humanities, noted how in the Rhodes scholarship tests stress is laid on the quality of leadership. He pictured the engineer of the future in the consideration of labor difficulties, being "the possible arbitrator, because he is in contact with both factors. Unless he is a man of broad education his real chance in life is gone."

Sir Henry Miers gave a short review of his impressions of America. He spoke much about the benefit to a technical institution that would come from an academic college in its vicinity, an association that tended to the more liberal and broader education in the former. He noted the tendency now developing in England for the technical student to have the requirement of previous experience before entering the institution, and deprecated efforts to sandwich in trades with schoolwork.

Sir Henry dwelt on the desire of the English universities to exchange students with those of this country and to improve schools of research. Oxford and Manchester have already established doctorates of philosophy, based on two or three years of research work, in which studies at other colleges may be credited. He spoke briefly of the efforts in England that have been made to get the universities more directly in touch with the industries, and concluded with an outline of the broadest possible grounding for the mining engineer, for he travels far and wide, is dependent absolutely on his own knowledge, and is the most likely to come into touch with influences political and social.

The story of Dr. John Joly of Trinity College, Dublin, was largely a rather detailed outline of the courses in civil engineering. With reference to the humanities, he showed that the degree B. A. I. could be gained only on the completion of courses for the B. A. Some students take the academic and engineering work concurrently. With the love that the old masters of the hedge schools in Ireland possessed for beautiful handwriting, he made a plea for at least legibility in the chirography of engineers and believed that mathematics should be carried further than is usually the custom.

The association met on Friday evening at dinner at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston with a more or less informal discussion of engineering education in the addresses.

## FRANCE'S AFTER-WAR COMMERCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Addressing the French Chamber of Commerce, M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, said work could not be resumed as before the war, the principal reason being the world-wide problem of raw materials, which would only receive a favorable solution by the sacrifices made in the interest of all. "There is a necessity," declared M. Clementel, "for the substitution of an unbounded liberty formula, for that of organization in unbounded liberty."

## MUNIFICENCE OF MAHARAJA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CALCUTTA, India (Thursday)—Before leaving India for England to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, the Maharaja of Bikaner presented \$50,000 to the government as a contribution toward war expenses

Established a Century

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

## Annual December Sale Small Furs and Fur Coats

Sale planned last May—furs priced on July rather than on December basis

The SMALL FURS		The SMALL FURS		FUR COATS	
Scarfs	Muffs	Scarfs	Muffs		
32.50, 37.50...Raccoon	16.50, 32.50	95.00, 125.00...Cross Fox	75.00, 85.00	Hudson Seal Coats... (Dyed Musk.)	245.00, 265.00
45.00, 57.50...Skunk	32.50, 35.00	200.00, 225.00...Kolinsky	47.50, 50.00	Muskrat Coats	185.00, 225.00
40.00, 67.50...Beaver	40.00, 42.50	5.00, 12.00...Children's Furs	7.50, 15.00	Raccoon Coats	195.00, 225.00
25.00, 35.00...Nutria	16.50, 18.50	FUR SETS		Hudson Seal Coats... (Trimmed)	265.00, 495.00
50.00, 65.00...Mole	22.50, 32.50	Raccoon Sets	55.00, 67.50	Hudson Seal, Nutria Trim'd	295.00, 395.00
45.00, 60.00...Taupe Fox	50.00, 55.00	Hudson Seal Sets	65.00, 75.00	Mink Coats	950.00, 1800.00
29.50, 47.50...Taupe Wolf	45.00, 60.00	Beaver Sets	85.00, 90.00	Taupe Squirrel Coats	310.00, 335.00
40.00, 52.00...Squirrel	27.50, 40.00	Mole Sets	75.00, 95.00	Mole Coats	475.00, 595.00
44.50, 55.00...Yukon Wolf	22.00, 40.00	Taupe Nutria Sets	60.00, 65.00	Natural Squirrel Coats	335.00, 435.00
35.00, 45.00...Hudson Seal	20.00, 22.50	Taupe Fox Sets	100.00, 175.00	Hair Seal Coats	195.00, 268.00
				Nutria Coats	175.00, 225.00

## Important—Anniversary Waist Sale

JUST a year ago Chandler & Co. opened their great Waist Department on the first floor of their new building, and the Opening was a most important occasion. The Anniversary should in every way be equally as important and interesting.

### 285 Georgette Waists

In our Opening Sale last year we had Georgette waists to sell for 3.95. We had little hope of getting a lot this year, but told one of our leading makers the situation, and to our surprise he said: "Well, go ahead and select what you want from our regular lines, but you must understand I am only doing this to help along your Anniversary Sale." And in appreciation we can only say that the prices are less than his regular wholesale prices, and we consider the values truly remarkable.

Regular sizes—regular colors—white, flesh, bisque, navy, brown, green

**3.95**

### Crepe de Chine Waists

Three distinct models—one high-neck model with yoke at front is very attractive—another is distinctly high neck, with pearl buttons extending to throat—the third has tucked bosom either side front fastening, roll collar.

**5.00**

### Silk Broadcloth Shirts

This is a strictly tailored model, buttoned high at throat, with small turn-over; cuff is made with small turn-over to correspond; collar can be worn low if desired. This waist was bought in large quantities, which enables us to sell it at...

**7.50**

### Voile and Batiste Waists

Several attractive new models received in time for this Sale. They show dainty tucking and pleating, hand-drawn work, roll, choker and lace edged collars. Voile waists, 2.00, and 2.95. Batiste, 2.95.

**2.00**  
**2.95**

### Misses' Georgette Crepe Waists

Three models. One showing side fastening effect, has a round neck, large collar and turn-back cuffs; the front embroidered in white with a touch of delicate blue. The others feature embroidery in white, and French blue with folds in the same color combinations.

**5.00**

### Hand-Made Silk Waists and French Batiste

Every stitch made by hand. In the batiste group, at 6.50 and 7.50 there are several attractive models—one featuring Van Dyke points, the other delicate hand-drawn work. The Georgette waists, 10.50 to 15.50, show marvelous hand-drawn work, exquisite flet laces, and other unusual touches.

**6.50**  
**15.50**



## TRIBUTE IS PAID IN UNITED STATES TO BRITISH VALOR

(Continued from page one)

standing and esteem of an affinity of political ideals, of democratic ideals and moral purposes, and of a potency of cooperation between Great Britain and the United States. And today it is Great Britain's share that we appreciate, as we have hitherto paid tribute to the unquenchable ardor of France and the intrepid valor of the men of Italy.

The meeting was most enthusiastic, except when Mr. Gompers said he had been on the side of Ireland against England, in the past. This was greeted with applause and hisses, the hisses predominating. This passage of his speech read:

"There are some who, for reasons which could be well explained, say that the reason I have been in sympathy with the cause of the allied countries is because I was born in England. I am proud of the land of my nativity, but I have taken upon myself the solemn obligation of American citizenship, and I am loyal to that obligation to the core. I stand, as the light is given me, for the right denied to anyone or any group or nation of peoples. I stand in protest against wrong and injustice committed against any nation, any group of people, or any individual man or woman; and I have not always stood in accord with the course which Great Britain has pursued.

"In the dealings with Ireland, the dealings of the government of England toward Ireland in the past, I was on the side of Ireland against England."

A voice, "That is a mistake."

"I am glad to hear this individual expression of dissent, but I ask the gentleman to withhold a final opinion until I have concluded. To hold England responsible today for the mistakes which have been made 50 and more years ago is, of course, unjust. Today, and in modern times, the people of Britain have endeavored, wholeheartedly and whole-souledly, to give Ireland as large an amount of freedom and self-government as is enjoyed by any of the states in the United States. I have not been in sympathy with the course which Great Britain pursued in the Boer land in South Africa, and I find myself in splendid company with the leader of British democracy upon that subject, Mr. Lloyd George.

"But a nation which has committed errors, and is great enough to rectify a wrong and do the right, is deserving of the greatest tribute of admiration and obligation. (Applause.) The very fact that the Boers of South Africa, after Great Britain had conquered them, and had given them the opportunity for self-government and self-development, should volunteer to enter the service of the mother country in the common cause, is the greatest tribute ever paid to a nation. I do not believe that I can justly be accused of being an Anglophobe, but I believe I am a man imbued with some understanding and some degree of independence to express the judgment formulated by the light that is given me. (Applause.) I think I realize, like so many of you men of all nationalities here assembled, what was involved in this struggle, the call of the British people to arms in defense of the principles of right and justice and freedom, not only for France, not only for Belgium, but for the people of Britain, for the people of the whole world."

Among other messages read were those from the following:  
Premier Clemenceau:  
"I join wholeheartedly in the solemn tribute which the United States render on this day, to the kingdom united by its grand fleet, as vigilant as it is intrepid, by the tenacious and strong armies which it has created and maintained. Great Britain has contributed powerfully to the saving of civilization. France, the land of the rights of men and of the citizen, will never lose the remembrances of the splendid effort of the land of habeas corpus. The same ideal of liberty and right binds together the United States, Great Britain and our country. Therein lies the certain guarantee of a just and durable peace."

Mr. Balfour:  
"His Majesty's government are deeply touched by information that has reached them that it has been officially decided to celebrate Dec. 7 as Britain's Day throughout the United States of America, and they desire to express to the governors of the states of the Union and to all those associated with them their sincere thanks for this courteous expression of friendship. The people of Great Britain will ever remember this generous action of the American people. The celebration which His Majesty's Government gratefully acknowledge is a welcome proof that the same spirit of friendship with which the American and British nations have fought and conquered side by side in the struggle for justice and liberty will continue to unite them in the coming days of peace. Strong in the knowledge of this friendship, the British people can face with confidence all the problems which the new era may have in store."

Chauncey M. Depew:  
"As always, the British Navy was intact and prepared, and that saved the world. It gave to the world on the side of civilization, whether belligerent or neutral, freedom of the seas. After all wars in previous times where allied nations have fought together the victors have quarreled on the measure of credit which each should receive. But happily for the peace of all the future, in the estimate of service, sacrifice and victory, there is ample in this great triumph to go around."

F. H. Kiefer, M. P., parliamentary Undersecretary of State of Canada:  
"I believe we stand on the threshold of a new wedding of the Anglo-Saxon people, standing sturdily together and

acting in concert as the policemen of the world."

Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British high commissioner:  
"There has come through the war a more complete union between the branches of the British Empire. These ties will endure."

E. E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University:  
"Britain, our Britain, you have led us in this war, but when we followed we followed with all our heart. We are not only brothers in arms; we are peoples of one conscience, formed and tempered in the centuries of struggle for civil and religious liberty. We are the heirs of one language and that a language which has drawn its strength and elasticity from the minds of many peoples. We are the sons of Shakespeare, both of us, and it is our birthright that we should enter into the thought and passion of all sorts and conditions of men."

Alfred Noyes, English poet, said the British Navy had done the police work of civilization, and that in the reorganization of the world the United States and Great Britain were taking the lead. He called the Revolutionary War an earlier phase of the war just ended. Americans and Englishmen were united by the bond of a common language, and the associations of a thousand years.

"From General Pershing:  
"The achievements of the British Empire for humanity are too manifold to enumerate in a short message. Entering the war to defend the rights of nations, she has unhesitatingly given her sons and her wealth. Gathered from her loyal dominions, the men of the British Empire have carried their victorious eagles over many a bloody field. Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's hammer blows have never weakened nor faltered."

"But for the tenacity of her people the war would have been lost. To those of us who have fought beside them and who have fought beside their gallant troops, words of praise seem inadequate to express our admiration. These things our kinsmen have done and these things have brought an inseparable union between them and ourselves."

"To the British people we extend our thanks for the powerful aid her navy has given, and offer our great respect for the resolute Anglo-Saxon determination with which she has held on; and we offer our right hand of friendship, that our two nations may be more firmly linked together to insure the future peace of the world."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:

"All the world gives glad tribute to the might and steadfastness of the courageous men of Great Britain on this day. In the four years of terrible war they fully measured up to their best traditions and made noble sacrifices with heroic spirit. I can speak with intimate knowledge and pleasure of the cooperation between the two navies of great English-speaking nations. It was so perfect as to cement the friendly ties for all time. America sends its greetings today and does honor to the empire which gave full proof of its devotion to the government."

From J. J. Jasseraud, French Ambassador to the United States:  
"I am sorry, indeed, not to be present on this day of triumph when the great deeds of our British friends and allies will be commemorated. My regret is somewhat diminished by the thought that my journey will enable me to congratulate them on the spot for the memorable work done by them in the four elements, earth, air, water—and, let us not forget, fire."

From Arthur Henderson:  
"British people gratified celebration. May we continue to cooperate in the great work for freedom."

### Washington's Tribute

Britain's Day Speakers Predict a Still Closer Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Those who are anxious to cement and strengthen the growing friendship and feeling of kinship and common interests between the United States and the British Empire, were more than gratified at the generous response which the celebration of Britain's Day in the United States received from the national capital.

No one knows better than high officials in Washington the strong campaign of propaganda which has been conducted, even in the shadow of the Capitol, in order to misrepresent the aims and purposes of the United Kingdom. That these maneuvers have not met with more success is due, it is believed, to the general appreciation of the unselfish part Great Britain and the Dominions played in the great war. This appreciation was attested to in thousands of cities in the United States on Saturday and Sunday.

Capt. John H. Tyre, of the British Royal Navy, read messages from Mr. Lloyd George, British Premier, and Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, thanking the United States for setting this day apart to celebrate the achievements of Great Britain in the war, and declaring that the peoples of Great Britain and the Dominions would not fail to interpret the event as an earnest of cordial relationship and unity of purpose for all time to come. This, the communications said, would be one of the most salutary results of the great world war, and would in itself go far to prevent the repetition of such a war in the future.

Speaking of the achievements of Great Britain and the self-governing dominions, William Mather Lewis, the well-known Illinois educator and lecturer, spoke of the efforts of the "sinister propagandists to wreck the amity between the United States and Great Britain."

Senator Porter J. McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, outlined the enormous sacrifices of the British Empire, which, he declared, saved civilization "from being trampled down

under the heels of a military autocracy." Great Britain, he asserted, had been fighting the cause of world freedom, and therefore necessarily of the United States, from the time the war broke out in August, 1914. "It is not a question," he said, "of what we owe Great Britain. It is rather a question of what the whole world owes Great Britain for her decision to enter the conflict without hesitation in behalf of right and justice."

### Pacific Coast Celebrates

Britain's Day Observances Are Held in Many Municipalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Saturday, Dec. 7, was widely celebrated as Britain's Day by the states, municipalities and people of the Pacific Coast, the keynote of the day being the expression of the idea that through the experiences of the war the British and American peoples have become indissolubly united and that they will face the future with common aims.

Exercises were held in the rotunda of the City Hall in San Francisco, John L. McNab, former United States Attorney, being chairman, and Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and director of the State Council of Defense, orator of the day. Mr. McNab lauded the sacrifices endured by the British that we might live and civilization be saved, and Mr. Moore declared that the British fleet had borne upon its back the burden of the world. A message of greeting and appreciation for the celebration was read from the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, former British Premier.

In Los Angeles, California, the occasion was celebrated by a public mass meeting in Clune's Auditorium, by exercises in the public schools and by the distribution of copies of the treaty of Ghent.

In Seattle, Washington, the celebration took on a truly international character as military and naval guests from British Columbia, headed by Sir Charles Tupper, were present. The American committee being headed by Admiral J. H. Glenn and aided by an Oregon, a military parade, headed by Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque and participated in by several hundred troops from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, was held. A parade, street meeting and addresses were held in Boise, Idaho, and an elaborate program was held at Sacramento, California.

### Boston's Observance

Heroes of British Navy Special Guests at Enthusiastic Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a street parade with accompanying music by naval and military bands, two enthusiastic meetings were held in Boston on Saturday, at Symphony Hall and the Opera House, in honor of Great Britain as a fitting conclusion to the observances here of Britain's Day. Two hundred members of the crew of the British cruiser Devonshire, many of them veterans of the Jutland battle, took part in the parade.

The talk given by Capt. A. F. B. Carpenter, R. N. V. C., of H. M. S. Vindictive, hero of the British naval expedition that blocked the channel at Zeebrugge, was the feature of the meetings. He explained that the plan of the undertaking took five months to evolve and that 50 ships and 1000 picked officers and men were engaged in the enterprise. He then told his story, with the aid of stereoscopic pictures.

Alexander Whiteside, speaking for

the Mayor, who was absent from the city, called the meeting to order. Calvin Coolidge, governor-elect, Bishop Lawrence, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Commander Adair Hall and a group of other officers from H. M. S. Devonshire, also the consuls of the allied nations were on the platform at Symphony Hall.

Bishop Lawrence made the chief address. "Is there anyone here," he inquired, "a citizen of Boston or New England, who does not walk a bit firmer and with a bit more pride because he has in him even one drop of the blood of Great Britain? We are all of old England and we are proud to be of New England. Our very place names hereabouts are English. We have the blood of Englishmen in us and we are proud of it. Why should we be proud? Because Great Britain, with a great empire stretching throughout the world, has gone forth to fight for justice, freedom and the right with 8,000,000 men, of whom 1,000,000 have fallen. We are proud because of every seven people of the British Isles—men, women, and children—one has gone forth to fight, and every three adult men two have gone forth to die."

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood spoke of the high regard which the United States Navy had for Great Britain and for what she had done in the war for humanity. At the Boston Opera House, former United States Minister to The Netherlands, speaking on "Britain's Part in War and Peace," said:

"No record in this war has been more noble than that of Great Britain. It is a revelation of the character of that nation with which we have so much in common, in language, in literature, in law, and in our vital aims and purposes."

### "That Other Britain"

Chicago Speaker Points to Britain of New Idealism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Middle West of the United States paid tribute at many points to Britain's great part in the world war on Saturday. Here in Chicago a large audience gathered at a special meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce to hear a recent visitor to England interpret what there he saw of Britain's animus. This was Prof. Lynn Hough, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Northwestern University. "I shall not see in the future," asked Professor Hough after a warm expression of Britain's great sacrifice, "not that Britain we have once seen, as we coupled with it a twisting of the lion's tail, but that other Britain of our more complete understanding, which has always risen to the new idealism, with its heads always torn battling for something better?"

### Southern States' Response

Speeches in Streets, Parades, with Floats and Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—Britain's Day was observed generally throughout the South as a celebration of the comradeship in arms of Great Britain and the United States and of the friendly relations now existing between the two countries. In many southern cities parades were staged, with regiments and bands from near-by cantonments and attractive floats representing the women's organizations. Four-minute speakers addressed audiences in the streets on the part Great Britain has played in the world war, and on Sunday

day ministers touched on the theme in their sermons.

The principal features in Atlanta were a community service held Sunday afternoon at Wesley Memorial Church under the auspices of the Atlanta War Camp Community Service, at which there was an impressive musical program, including the national airs of England and the United States.

Speaking of the celebration of Britain's Day in this country Dr. Howard T. Cree, executive secretary of the Atlanta War Camp Community Service, said: "Britain's Day is a reciprocal courtesy to our British brothers who so strikingly and enthusiastically observed our American Independence Day on the Fourth of July of the present year. We are all thinking internationally now, and nothing which can be done to cement the ties of universal brotherhood and promote the community of nations should be neglected."

### Flag-Raising in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Great Britain was honored in Minneapolis, Minnesota on Saturday with a flag-raising. Congress-Elect Newton praised the British Army and the historic success of the navy. A naval band played to the 3000 spectators.

### Parade in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—A parade in which thousands of British organizations marched featured Pittsburgh's celebration of Britain's Day. Throngs cheered Capt. Pat Moran of the Gordon Highlanders, who accompanied the marchers. Captain Moran had lost his six brothers in the war.

### St. Louis' Efforts Hampered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its St. Louis Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Committees were named by the Mayor and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for the local celebration of Britain's Day. The observance here, however, was not what it would have been under ordinary conditions, the ban enforced by the health commissioner making organized observance well nigh impossible.

### Cleveland Has a Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cleveland Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—This city paid generous tribute to British valor and sacrifice at the Central Armory Saturday night. Dean Abbott of Trinity Cathedral, and H. E. Gresham, British vice-consul, were orators. A pageant entitled "The Supreme Sacrifice," in which several hundred persons participated was a feature of the Cleveland celebration.

### Michigan Cities Display Banners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Michigan Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit and other Michigan cities observed Britain's Day with the display of flags. There were formal exercises at several points. Arthur J. Balfour wired Governor Sleeper an appreciation.

### Church Services in Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Denver Bureau

DENVER, Colorado—Britain's Day activities in Denver were largely con-

finied to church services Sunday—a mass meeting and other exercises of Saturday being forbidden by the influenza regulations.

### SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S BUSY DAYS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Robert Borden was engaged on Monday with his colleagues considering the questions to be discussed at the conference with the French and Italian ministers. He also took up the demobilization question with the Minister of Overseas Military Forces. On Tuesday after an interview with the Duke of Connaught, he attended a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet at which matters of great moment in connection with the approaching Peace Conference were under discussion. A further meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet was called in the afternoon to reach final conclusions on several subjects. During the evening, Sir Robert had a long interview with Mr. Winthrop Bell of Halifax, who was a student in Germany for four years before the war. On Wednesday the Canadian Premier had a conference with other Canadian ministers in the forenoon and later with Mr. Long and Mr. Lloyd George.

### MR. HOOVER MADE BRUSSELS CITIZEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Hoover returned yesterday from Paris, and expressed himself as quite satisfied with his mission there.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover was the guest of honor tonight at a reception in the City Hall. Recently he was elected a citizen of Brussels. In welcoming him, Burgomaster Max said:

"In greeting the friend of the Belgian nation, I am interpreting the feelings of 8,000,000 human beings saved from famine, exhaustion and death. When the torments were let loose on Belgium, our eyes turned to the United States. We knew that that great people would not allow justice to succumb nor permit civilization and the future of humanity to become the playthings of a preying race."

"Our country twice was saved by yours, for the intervention of the American armies which decided the result of the war and delivered our territory would have freed nothing but a vast cemetery if it had not been preceded by the magnificent work to which the name of Hoover will forever be attached."

### DEPUTIES EXTOL FRENCH NAVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Chamber's Navy Commission has passed a resolution acknowledging the high qualities shown and the services rendered by the navy, which have materially contributed to victory. The commission, speaking in the name of the whole French nation, salutes those gallant sailors who have given their lives in the cause of liberty, and testifies to the admiration felt for the officers and crews of the republican fleet.

## BRITISH RAILWAY CRISIS AVERTED

Satisfactory Settlement Reached on Basis of an Eight-Hour Day, From Feb. 1—Decision Has Warm Support of Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The railway crisis which threatened to develop yesterday owing to a demand that immediate effect should be given to the railwaymen's national program, has ended in a settlement whose outstanding feature is that the rule of eight hours a day for all members of the wages staff has been conceded and is to come into operation on Feb. 1 in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. J. H. Thomas again stepped into the breach, leaving his election campaign in Derby yesterday to consult with the authorities and the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. J. Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, reached London today, and Mr. Thomas and he, accompanied by their respective committees, had successive interviews this morning with the president of the Board of Trade, who saw the Prime Minister before receiving the railway delegates.

Subsequently Sir Albert Stanley announced that the eight-hour-day demand had been conceded as stated, and that all existing conditions of service were to remain unaltered pending a decision of the committee to be set up as soon as possible to review the wages and other conditions of service of railwaymen in Great Britain and Ireland. Negotiations, he said, had been conducted in a very friendly spirit, and the decision was warmly supported by the Prime Minister and himself, and was in fulfillment of a pledge he gave the railwaymen's union, August, 1917, to the effect that sympathetic consideration would be given to the introduction of a shorter working day at the earliest possible moment. He was very glad to have had the privilege of redeeming that pledge, and hoped, and was confident, it would be recognized by the railway men as a whole as some reward for the magnificent service they had rendered during the war.

Mr. Thomas for his part pronounced the settlement eminently satisfactory, adding that it was only fair to say it reflected the greatest credit upon the government and especially upon Sir Albert Stanley, for the prompt, fair and genuine desire to overcome the difficulty. The committee which is to review wages, he said, would begin work immediately after the general election. He hoped railwaymen in all parts of the country would accept the settlement, as he was sure they would, in the spirit in which the negotiations had been conducted, and which he considered good augury for the future. Mr. Bromley also expressed himself as satisfied that the government had done all it could in view of the difficulties of the situation.

## Mandel Brothers—

The Holiday Store Beautiful

## The Foreign Shops are essentially "gift shops"

frequented by the discriminating, who seek individuality and distinction in Holiday tokens. Much of the merchandise is from Europe and the Orient, and comprises beaded bags, curios, objects of art, perfumes, and a wealth of other articles equally givable.

Ninth floor.

### The Army and Navy Gift Shop

is a favorite rendezvous for those selecting tokens to send to the men in Uncle Sam's armed service. "Holiday kits," ready to send, are featured.

Ninth floor.

### The third floor holiday bazaar

brims with pretty things for women—with handsome blouses, dainty lingerie, exquisite boudoir attire—a great deal of it quite inexpensive.

The Nikko Shop—a close replica of the Japanese merchant's characteristic emporium—displays charming collections of silken undergarments, pajamas, night dresses, kimonos and padded robes from the island kingdom.

Third floor.

Holiday shopping hours 8:30 to 6

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## ITALIAN STATESMAN ON POST-WAR PLANS

Signor Nitti Says That Italy Must Seek to Retain Labor in Order to Augment National Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—An interesting survey of Italian post-war problems was made recently by Signor Nitti in the speech he delivered to the commission charged with the consideration of the statute for the National Institution for the Combatants which was constituted by a decree dated Dec. 10, 1917. Addressing the members of the commission, who met together in the cabinet of the Minister for the Treasury, Signor Nitti said that he asked them to send in their conclusions as soon as possible. The end of the war must not find them unprepared, and they must make ready for the hard work which lay before them.

War, he said, had brought them sad and anxious days, but their difficulties after the war were greater. They had to reconstitute what they had lost, and to carry on their operations in a disturbed world market; and they must make their preparations for the new times with a clear vision. The war which had been begun by those who looked for the triumph of imperial ideas, through the triumph of arms, and for commercial domination based on military domination, was witnessing the downfall of the ideas of military imperialism. Russia's absolutism had been followed by the most profound revolution; Germany was being transformed in spite of herself; Austria-Hungary was giving way to historical exigencies and the free peoples were finding the path of which they had so long dreamed. The three strong empires of continental Europe were now a historical fact, new democracies were appearing, and the dream of domination and hate was ending in a flood of human renovation. The sacrifices would not have been made in vain.

The war, Signor Nitti declared, had raised up a new democracy of labor, and had destroyed old bonds. Only one thing would be great and powerful in the new work of reconstruction, and that was human labor. Those who had not understood this truth had not understood what was happening. Italy would not emerge from the war under easy conditions, but the rapid conquest of the future only depended on their firmness and the persistence of their efforts. They must remember that during this period they had made purchases in foreign countries to seven or eight times the extent of their sales. They had lost a good part of their merchant fleet, and they had no reserves of goods. That did not matter, however, the Minister for the Treasury declared; they had more than enough with which to conquer, since they possessed a strong reserve of labor. They must know how to make use of that immense amount of human energy. They must produce at home as largely as possible and they must before all things have a program for greater production. After the war the whole of Europe would have to make its losses good, and there was no wealth to equal that of a people who had great resources of labor and energy.

Italy must not send workmen to other countries to be exploited by people who often found in them a great source of wealth. When all the needs of the country had been provided for, the labor associations and the government must substitute a better kind of emigration for the old methods, and the Italian workers outside of Italy must be assured conditions equal to those of the most favored workers. As many as possible must be retained in the country in order to augment production; the war had shown them that they could produce many things which they used to obtain from other countries, and developments must take place in agriculture and industry.

The National Institution for the Combatants must have a big task in this work of renovation, Signor Nitti declared. He then went on to review past achievements such as the granting of insurance policies to the soldiers and the unprecedented success of the late loan and the way in which the public had surpassed expectations in responding to his appeal for funds for the National Institution for the Combatants. All the same, he said, too many people who had enriched themselves had given too little or nothing; there was still too much inertia. The new institution must be powerful. After speaking of its financial position and constitution, Signor Nitti maintained that so far as possible it should resemble a great private undertaking, and it must have freedom of action and mobility with which to be able to meet the different situations which would arise.

The National Institution for the Combatants, Signor Nitti proceeded, would find its chief work in the regulation and amelioration of matters connected with the labor supply and the relations of capital and labor. One of its principal tasks would be the elimination of those receiving assistance, showing them the dignity of labor. After the war one of the greatest dangers would arise from the population living on subsidies and pensions, and the development in these people of readiness and aptitude for work constituted one of the greatest interests of their social life. They had an immense task to fulfill where the peasants were concerned, the Minister continued. They had borne the greatest losses and privation as the bourgeoisie of labor had suffered most and experienced the greatest privations. Among all the great public works which would follow the war in the way of hydraulic and agrarian development, the improve-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Illife, Worcester  
Mr. Arthur Carlton, Mayor of Worcester, England

ment in agriculture must, above all, benefit those who tilled the soil. To forward this development and to help cooperative labor and to aid agricultural development, especially in Southern Italy, were matters to which the agrarian section of the institution must give great attention. To get the full value out of the soil and to aid in its becoming the property of those who cultivated it, Signor Nitti said, had always been the object of the efforts of enlightened people but now these were matters of necessity. The utilization of the means provided by the soldiers' insurance policies might form the basis of a vast cooperative movement. Peasant associations must be favored and the peasants must be encouraged to develop independence. It was for those he was addressing, he said, to prepare for a social transformation. "We will supply all the means," he added.

The Minister went on to lay stress on the necessity for action on behalf of those officers who did not belong to the regular army and who in many cases had left their studies or their professions at the beginning of their careers. They must be utilized as rapidly as possible, he declared, through an understanding with the industrial and commercial organizations, and their energy must be made use of in economic expansion. The Italian mercantile marine needed rapid reconstruction, the Minister said, and by the side of the great capitalistic undertakings the cooperative army of sailors and of fishermen must be made ready. He told his hearers that what was wanted from them was not the traditional methods of the bureaucracy, but energy, and above all, speed. Signor Nitti declared that he had no illusion that their difficulties would come to an end with the war. A strong spirit of discipline would be needed in order that the forces of production might be organized in the best way. The government was aware of the difficulties and would do its utmost to meet the needs of the people. The war had taught them many things, and the public had learnt that nothing was greater than solidarity and that no empire could last which did not have the people as its basis, and that no personal power could impose itself on the democracies. The great era of labor was coming, and as soon as the war was over they must be ready to face a no less severe trial. Let it find them ready with a definite program, Signor Nitti said, and with firm confidence.

### ARMY STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The following record of the enlistment of Canadian soldiers in each of the provinces of the Dominion gives an indication of the proportion of men who will have to be replaced in industrial life now that the war is concluded: Alberta 42,538; British Columbia and Yukon 49,628; Manitoba 63,408; New Brunswick 22,622; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 28,516; Ontario 231,274; Quebec 62,761; Saskatchewan 32,521; total 533,268.

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## ANGLO-SAXON UNITY IN AIDING FRANCE

Americans Are Modernizing the Railway System of France by Providing Thousands of Locomotives and Freight Cars

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 5, 6, and 7.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Americans do not restrict their economic assistance to France to building new harbors and improving old ones. They also provide facilities for improved transportation on land. I have already mentioned the light railways which they and the British have built from the main lines to the front and the importance of these railways in the recuperation of the devastated regions. I also mentioned the introduction by America of refrigerator cars for frozen meat or frozen fish.

But this is not all the railway material which the Americans are sending to France. They are about to Americanize the whole of the French railway system by dispatching thither thousands of locomotives and tens of thousands of freight cars of the most up-to-date American types. On all the lines from the Atlantic coast toward the front may be seen the gigantic American locomotives compactly built like a buffalo and giving the impression of compressed power. There are already 1000 of these in use, and it is intended that their number shall be increased to 2900. They pull apparently endless trains of American freight cars which are double the size of the French ones and have four wheels at each end instead of two. About 10,000 such freight cars are employed today, but in all 59,000 are to be sent over. Imagine the great permanent value this material will be to France after the war; for there will be no question of taking it back to America. It will remain in France and constitute an extremely valuable economic asset in connection with the new and improved harbors.

The locomotives and the cars are shipped in sections across the Atlantic and are put together in France. The same procedure has been adopted as regards motor cars and motor trucks. Big workshops have been erected in this connection, and when the war is over these shops and their machinery can be used for ordinary peace-time industry. The parts of an American locomotive or of a motor truck are so well standardized that a locomotive, for instance, can be put together in 25-30 hours from the time the interior of the country where goods from the coast bases are assembled for distribution to the front. Here new wonders of American efficiency are met with and another center of industry has been created in France. This place consists of an area seven miles long and one and one-half miles wide covered with 161 warehouses and workshops and the railway of a total length of 356 kilometers with 800 switches. There are about 15 different workshop plants, for instance, machinery shops, chemical and electric shops, foundries, bakeries, and so forth. There are also large oil tanks and stores of machinery of every description, from locomotives and electric dynamos to well-bored and agricultural machines. The Americans have bored wells 400 to 540 feet deep where water is scarce, and they run large farms on the most modern American lines. Mile-long rows of locomotives could be seen standing in reserve for the time being, while a great number of those on active service were steaming to and fro from warehouse to warehouse.

At this inland base a huge ice plant is also being built which, when completed, will be the greatest in the world. Although only half finished it has already accommodation for 10,000 tons of meat and this capacity will shortly be extended to 20,000 tons. The plant can manufacture 500 tons of ice a day, and from this and the other

freezing plant at the coast base, in conjunction with the thousands of refrigerator cars, the whole of France, Switzerland, and even Italy can be supplied after the war with frozen meat and fish and with solid ice for other purposes.

Round about the neighborhood are other special workshops for repairing every kind of equipment and implement used at the front. For instance, there is a large workshop for repairing rubber boots, which are an American specialty. After the war the French, if they so desire, will be able to take up the manufacture of these boots, and this shop with all its machinery could be made the first factory of its kind.

It is impossible within reasonable limits even to mention all the industrial activities in connection with the war in which the Americans in France are engaged. I have mentioned only a few of the main things I have seen, and have selected for a brief description only those establishments, plants, and implements which will be of a permanent economic value to France after the war. Though only a part of the whole machinery, they are illuminating evidence, nevertheless, of America's mighty effort in this war. It is gratifying to know that so much of it is, at the same time, of a reconstructive nature and will help to heal some of the wounds caused by the war.

In fact, through American organization, France has obtained some extremely valuable elements for creating a Liverpool and a Manchester on her Atlantic coast, and a Sheffield and a Birmingham inland. All friends of France sincerely hope that, imbued with the American spirit of industrial enterprise, she will rise to the occasion.

## STATE CONTROL OF NATIONAL OUTLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The ninth report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which has been published as a White Paper, deals with the procedure of the House of Commons in relation to supply and appropriation.

It states that the committee have found that a consensus of opinion exists that the present parliamentary control over expenditure is inadequate, and they concur in this view. The committee of the whole House of Commons on supply has only the name but none of the methods of a committee. It was established at a time when there was constant conflict between Parliament and the Crown as a device for securing freedom of discussion in questions of finance. The Select Committee is of opinion that, so far as the direct effective control of proposals for expenditure is concerned, it would be true to say that if the estimates were never presented, and the Committee of Supply never set up, there would be no noticeable difference. A large part of the estimates are, in fact, formally passed every year under the closure at the end of each session without even the appearance of discussion; while every item in every estimate, whether closed or not, emerges from the parliamentary process just as if entered in.

In normal times the estimates are closely examined by the Treasury, but, invaluable as this is up to a point, it is not a substitute for parliamentary control. "It is recognized on all hands," the report adds, "that the work of the Comptroller and Auditor General and of the Public Accounts Committee which examines and reports on the results of his inquiries, is highly efficient and useful; but no one would suggest that it covers, or could be made to cover, the whole field." In the opinion of the committee the Ministry as a whole should be responsible both for making, and for declining to make, proposals to Parliament for increased expenditures.

They recommend that every session two standing committees on estimates should be appointed, each consisting of 15 members, and if desirable a third should be added, to consider the annual estimates and such supplementary estimates as the conditions allowed, and report to the House any economies which they consider desirable and which do not raise questions of policy. For the assistance of the committees there should be appointed an officer of the House with the title of Examiner of Estimates. Opportunity should be provided for

the consideration by the House of the recommendations of the committees.

They further propose that it should be established as the practice of Parliament that members should vote freely on motions for reductions made in pursuance of recommendations of the estimates committees, and that the carrying of such a motion against the government of the day should not be taken to imply that it no longer possessed the confidence of the House.

The form in which the estimates are framed should be remodeled. There should be a vote on account for navy, army and air services at the beginning of each session. Where an estimate involved a commitment to a larger expenditure in subsequent years, the fact should be stated in the estimate subject to a qualification that reasons of state might render this course inadvisable, in which case the information should subsequently be furnished to the estimate committees.

The terms of money resolutions, for bills involving expenditure, should be placed upon the notice paper of the House. They should embody or be accompanied by a White Paper furnishing a statement of the probable amount. If the conditions did not allow such a statement to be framed, a White Paper should be presented giving the reasons.

Any statement furnished in connection with a money resolution should be referred to one of the estimates committees for examination and report, unless the House should dispense with that procedure in any particular case.

A minister should not be at liberty to dissociate himself publicly from his colleagues in matters of expenditure and to throw the onus of refusing a particular grant affecting his department on the Treasury alone. The Treasury should cease to be itself a spending department.

## MANUFACTURED FOOD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just completed compilation of a census of industry taken for 1917. It is shown that the value of the food products manufactured in Canada during 1917 almost doubled that of 1915. The value in 1915 was \$388,815,362, while in 1917 it had risen to \$755,245,185. The largest items making up this total are: Flour and grist mill products \$226,062,410; meat packing, \$153,563,318; bread, biscuits and confectionery, \$77,103,365; butter and cheese, \$75,397,751.

## M. I. T. ANNOUNCES ITS NEW PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the program of exercises for the remainder of the current school year, includes 22 weeks of study with the examinations in extra time. This extension of time is of interest inasmuch as the regular term is comprised generally in 15 weeks. The extra seven weeks will be valuable no doubt for the young men who were members of the Students Army Training Corps, who decide to continue studies at the institute, and will afford them time in which to make up the losses in exercises due to military duty.

Till Dec. 21 the regular exercises on the schedule adopted to fit the requirements of the S. A. T. C. will continue, the term ending on that day.

On Monday, Dec. 30, Technology will resume its position as a school devoted to engineering studies leading to degrees, and the time table for the remainder of the school year is the following: Period of 11 weeks, Dec. 30—March 15; examinations, March 17—22, 1919; vacation, March 24—29; period of 11 weeks, March 31—June 14; examinations, June 14—21.

For the regular students, excepting the sophomores who will have summer civil engineering camp, vacation will ensue. There will be the usual summer courses in much the same variety as heretofore. The next school year will begin on Oct. 6, 1919.

## PHI BETA KAPPA TROPHY AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Interscholastic Scholarship Trophy, first offered by the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1915, for the school the boys from which made the best record at the entrance examinations to Harvard College, has been awarded this year to the Country Day School for Boys at Newton, Massachusetts. The award is based on the number of boys attaining the honor list in proportion to the total number of candidates admitted. Last year Boston Latin won the competition, and the previous year, Central High School of Springfield. The boys whose fine scholarship brought Country Day School the prize are: Duncan Pomeroy Ferguson, Frederic Theodore Pratt, and Roger Sumner.

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## FRENCH "LEFT" AND "IMPERIALIST PLAN"

Parties Issue Manifesto Condemning Ideas of Conquest and Annexation and Regret a "Peace Which Abandons Right"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—No political movement for some time past excited such eager attention and comment as the proclamation issued by the parties of the Left against an imperialist policy by the victors in the war. It marked more definitely than anything else has yet done the division of tendency and disposition in the attitude of the victorious Allies toward the defeated enemy, a division which became more and more apparent and which was provoked by certain manifestations on the part of those who were accused of the imperialistic tendency or some who acted on their behalf. Clearly, as is said, this new political situation, with its manifestations and possible contingencies, could not be taken too seriously.

The first or most definite act was the circulation of a new form of propaganda matter, plainly indicating the desirability of inflicting severe punishment on Germany. A placard entitled "Le Piège" had been extensively posted, and another titled "Guillaume le Sanglant." In opposing these tendencies the initiative was taken by the Socialist Party, whose permanent administration committee first took into consideration the question of issuing a counter-manifesto against what they called "the chauvinist campaign." Their first step was to seek an interview with M. Clemenceau so that they might ask him questions regarding the intended policy of the government in regard to peace and ascertain if it were possible to make an interpellation on the questions of diplomatic unity and the secret treaties. Finding that the Premier would be glad to receive such a deputation, the Socialist Parliamentary group selected MM. Marcel Cachin, Hubert Rouger, Pierre Renaudel, Jean Longuet, and Alexandre Varanne, representing the different sections, to wait on the Premier as was arranged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The deputation was duly received at 11 o'clock in the morning and the interview lasted an hour, the Premier, as it is stated, showing the utmost courtesy and consideration to the delegates. The latter opened the proceedings by expressing their astonishment at the placard entitled "Le Piège," which had been extensively plastered on the walls of Paris. The Premier said that he was entirely unacquainted with it, that it emanated from a propaganda service, that he refused to take any responsibility for a thing of that kind, and he regretted that such an initiative had been taken. The Socialist deputation then suggested to M. Clemenceau that great advantage would accrue at that particular moment from the public and common adhesion of the allied governments to the peace proposals of President Wilson. They intimated to the Premier that the Socialist group had thought of putting a question on this subject in Parliament; but M. Clemenceau now declared that, if they did, it would be impossible for him to answer it. That was the end of the interview.

These proceedings having been notified to the Socialist headquarters, it was decided to issue a manifesto; and after discussion it was decided that, if possible, this should be done in collaboration with the labor union, the C. G. T. The latter promptly intimated their willingness to collaborate, and a joint meeting took place, MM. Cachin, Lafont, Mistral, Rapport, Renaudel and Rozier representing the Socialist group and MM. Bled and Jouhaux the C. G. T. These two bodies then further considered the advisability of approaching other organizations of the Left with a view to their cooperation, and after various pourparlers the Republican Coalition and the League of the Rights of Man came into the combination. These four then set about the preparation of the manifesto, and, signed by the Confédération Générale du Travail, the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, the Coalition Républicaine and the Parti Socialiste, it was duly issued and was as follows:

"At this solemn hour President Wilson invites the governments to answer the demand for an armistice formulated by Germany. The organizations which sign this manifesto have for years given their unqualified support to the defense of the country against the most brutal aggression. They believe it to be their duty today to make clear the true feeling of the people who work, who fight, and who die for the safety of the nation and for the triumph of right in the world. They ask the nation above all not to give its ear to the chauvinist incitements of a press often more docile to the spirit of conquest than to care for right. Is propaganda not being organized to distort the intentions of President Wilson himself? Has this press not allowed its deception in regard to the initiatives that the admirable chief of the great American Republic has taken to be seen?"

"Against this propaganda, the organizations which represent the most active forces of labor and democracy declare their entire agreement with the fundamentals formulated two years ago and the acts accomplished in the last fortnight by President Wilson. Mr. Wilson has defined the conditions of an armistice which should be neither a trick nor a trap, but a step toward peace. Cleverly and firmly he has dealt with the answers of the enemy governments. In Germany itself he has set in motion an uneasiness which may be fruitful. And, to employ the expression of the Confédération Générale du Travail, we declare that he has formulated the guarantees necessary to bring to

the allied countries 'the certainty that the injuries which have been done shall be repaired, that the peoples at present subject to the law of force shall be liberated, that the possibilities of a fresh war shall be definitely dismissed.'"

"This conception, common to our democracy, that has arisen from the French Revolution, and to President Wilson, excludes all ideas of conquest and annexation as it rejects any peace by the abandonment of right. Any other conception would be confronted with the strong opposition of the democratic forces in all the allied countries. The undersigned organizations expect, then, that the French Government, in agreement with the allied governments and President Wilson, will decide to give the Central Empires, in answer to their demand for an armistice, the firmest answer but also the wisest one, inspired only by the true interests of the peoples."

## NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Village Clubs Association has recently been started for the purpose of stimulating cooperation and mutual services among all sections of the English rural population, and to coordinate, as far as possible, the efforts of all who are working for similar or allied ends. It is also hoped to develop the common social life among the rural workers. Widespread sympathy with the aims of the association has been expressed and it has received the promise of ample support. The committee of the association, which is composed of both men and women, is representative of all the various interests associated with rural life, farm workers being well represented.

Protracted negotiations between the Ministry of Munitions and the National Woodworkers Aircraft Committee, in respect of the dispute at Aintree, resulted in terms of agreement which, it is confidently anticipated, will be fully accepted by the men concerned, and result in the immediate resumption of work. Steps are being taken by the National Woodworkers Aircraft Committee to place the terms of the agreement immediately before the men affected in the Liverpool district.

South Wales miners have taken a drastic step in enforcing the idea of self-government in industry by calling a conference of the miners' lodges to consider a resolution to give notice to the coal owners that on and after Nov. 15 workmen at the collieries who are working longer hours than the men handling coal on the surface shall cease work at the same time as the latter. According to the Labor Party press bureau, there is no precedent in recent industrial history for such a decision, which, they believe, will undoubtedly be accepted. The decision practically involves the assertion of a claim on the part of the miners to determine the conditions under which they shall work and to standardize these conditions for all sections of the workers in a particular industry.

Renewal of the wage agreement for the mining districts in England and North Wales comprised within the area of the Coal Conciliation Board was considered recently at a conference in London at which Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., presided. It was agreed that negotiations for the renewal of the agreement should be reopened with the coal owners on the following basis, which, it may be noted, extends the Coal Conciliation Board wage agreement to surface workers and to all members of the Miners Federation: That the present war wage of 18 per cent be merged in the existing wage standard.

That six days' wage be paid for five shifts worked on the afternoon or night shift, with the addition of one-fifth to the wage for each shift to men who work less than five shifts in the week.

That the new agreement apply to all men employed in and about the collieries who are members of the federation.

That an improved and more satisfactory system of ascertaining the selling price of coal at the collieries be adopted by the board.

Three labor representatives, Messrs. Harry Gosling, J. W. Ogden and James Gavin, have been appointed members of a provisional council to advise the Department of Commerce and Industry, set up by the Board of Trade.

By mutual agreement between the Engineering Employers Federation and the engineering trade unionists, it has been decided that the question of the recognition of shop stewards in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should be dealt with on a national basis at an early conference.

By an overwhelming vote of 1100 votes to 15 the Actors Association recently resolved to go into liquidation in order to reconstitute itself as a trade union. As a trade union the actors will be in a position to demand fair contracts for the performers. Failing a satisfactory settlement of their grievances an actors' trade union would be in a position to strike to enforce consideration of their demands.

### CORDWOOD FOR FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Last spring the Kingston City Council had a large number of useless trees cut down in the parks and streets and sawed into stove lengths. The wood has now been placed in the hands of the local fuel commissioner to be sold to "deserving people." The city is asking only such prices as will clear the cost of cutting, storing and delivering the wood. By the cord the wood is sold at \$9; half cord \$4.50 and quarter cord \$2.50. Only one cord is allowed to any one person.

## SPANISH LABOR UNION IN CONGRESS

Labor Men Meet When Strikes Are General, and With Proletarian Movement Active, Instead of "Thin Polemics"

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Obviously the thirteenth congress of the Union General de Trabajadores, the national labor union of Spain, corresponding—though so far behind in many matters—to the C. G. T. of France, was likely to be the most important and interesting of the series, most significant of possible consequence. So it proves. The state of world politics and the part that labor has, and hopes to have in them, the overwhelming fact that, at the moment of the assembly of the Congress in the theater of the Casa del Pueblo in Madrid, moves were being made of the most transcendent importance to the social and political conditions of Europe and the world, the fact that through her policy, good or bad as it may have been, Spain is somewhat in the shade while these gigantic matters are going forward and that possibly the interests of her proletariat might suffer, constitute one aspect of the general importance of the occasion.

Another one comprises the supreme circumstance that Spain herself, if not undergoing a process of general and constitutional reconstruction, has reached that point when, controlled by European and world history, she realizes that she is nearer to that reconstruction than ever before, and that, if she is to survive and go forward instead of attempting a quite impossible continuation of her peninsular isolation in the new conditions of the world, it must occur speedily. Allied to this circumstance is the one that the Left in Parliament, numerically small as it may be, is conducting a campaign and exhibiting a moral and practical strength such as it has never done before, making it clear that the proletarian movement in the country, from being a matter of but thin polemics for the diversion of a few and the specious patronage of the monarchial parties, is now displaying a sign of life and making a promise. And again there was at this time of meeting the circumstance that, be the causes what they might, Spain was in a sadder economical state than for ages past, and there were strikes all over the country.

Here were problems and considerations for a congress that might last a month or more, and as a matter of fact the Spanish delegates at least make a full week of it instead of dispatching all their business in two or three days as is done in France and elsewhere. But a comparison between the Spanish labor union and that of other countries fails in some important respects. This one has no strong leaders, its policy is indefinite, its organization defective and its actions wayward. It has made no attempt to establish itself as a political force. However, the hour and the circumstances demand that a great effort, a new system, and a great development shall be entered upon. It was with these matters in mind, and pondering upon them with some keen sense of the sad results of folly and neglect, that the delegates strode into the Casa del Pueblo to open their thirteenth congress.

The preliminary proceedings (presided over by Señor Lucio Martínez) of the usual character having reference to organization, revealed some interesting circumstances. When credentials of the delegates came to be examined it was found that there were present 98 delegates from various labor associations and federations. In various cases the representation was challenged for different reasons, chiefly upon the question of the regularity of the constitution of the federation or association. One amazing declaration was that of Señor Cordopello, a railway men's representative, who stated that he was not present as the delegate of the Federación Ferroviaria, or railway men's federation, but of a syndicate, and he disclaimed any responsibility for the acts or proceedings of the former, stating that it was so overcome by its expenditure that it had been unable to send him to the congress.

A report was brought forward from the national committee dealing with questions of legislation, public instruction, agriculture, the extension of

the amnesty, the food supply, unification of the organizations, and other matters of general and particular interest. The report stated that at the present time the Union General de Trabajadores had 600 branches or sections and that it represented about 100,000 members. At the outset of the debate upon it the question was raised in some quarters as to whether the circumstances were such that the proceedings of the congress might not veritably lead to a split in the union. There were memories of matters connected with the famous August strike of last year. Señor Barrio, however, scouted the idea that if the members went about their business with sense and discretion there would be any such danger. The main point was whether the executive of the union ought to have declared for participation in the said big revolutionary strike, but the general feeling among the members of the executive was that it was impossible to do anything of the kind having regard to the suddenness with which the affair developed.

Certain matters which were not dealt with in the report were then discussed. At times the executive was severely interrogated concerning its attitude, often one of abstention, in regard to various strikes. Some new associations were admitted to the union, one of them being the municipal junta of the Radical Party. A letter was received from one of the members, and normally an active one, Señor Carrizosa, regretting that being still in prison for his part in the August strike he could not attend the congress. It was intimated that the union had had an invitation to attend the congress of the C. G. T. in Paris, but there had not been time to comply. These matters absorbed the two sittings of the congress on the first day.

On the morning of the following day

the conduct of the executive in regard to various strikes was keenly debated. These strikes are literally taking place all over the country and there are new ones every day. In such circumstances, if the executive is to show sympathy, especially active sympathy, with even a few of the chief of these affairs, it would soon find itself in a most embarrassing position, in fact, an impossible one. Yet the reports to Congress and the complaints of members showed that the organizers of every individual local strike looked for such help. For example, Señor Antonio Pérez expressed the disgust of the miners of the Sierra de Cartagena because the executive had paid no heed to their demand that a delegate should be sent to intervene in their strike. Señor Barrio, answering for the executive, said that it was quite impossible for them to attend to all such demands. If they attempted to do so they would be occupied with nothing else and still could not meet all requests. As a matter of fact, the Cartagena miners had more propaganda sent to them than had been sent to most other places.

Then the extraordinary situation of the railway men's societies, briefly referred to on the previous day, came up for consideration. Continually one hears of threatened railway strikes and there always appears to be some trouble brewing, especially on the northern lines where there have been two or three general strikes in recent years, and yet here it is reported that the railway men's unions are in a state of disorganization and cannot even pay the expenses of a delegate to Congress!

Explanations, however, were now put forward. Various other representatives of these railway workers' unions had made their appearance and the question was as to whether they

should be admitted as delegates. A sub-committee had considered the question and recommended that the representatives of the railway unions should be admitted as delegates, the fact being that since the August strike, which seems to have had enormous repercussions through the Spanish labor world and is still having them—these unions had not been able to get into proper working order again. The congress concedes the request. Then there was another debate on the attitude of the executive toward the Vizayan Miners Syndicate in their struggle against the colliery owners, complaints again being made and representations that the interests of the miners had been seriously prejudiced. A commission was appointed to inquire into the matter, and the same in regard to another small railway strike in the Asturias.

Then in the afternoon more strikes were considered, especially that of the postmen, and it was urged that the government was displaying far too much of a tendency to interfere in this class of strike and a protest must be made. Having for the time being got rid of the strikes, Congress turned its attention to the all-important question of education and there was a long debate in which three of the former Cartagena prisoners (the August strike again!), now deputies to the Cortes, Señores Besteiro, Largo Caballero, and Sabert, took part. Beyond the proposal the schoolmasters in districts of less than 10,000 inhabitants ought to have a salary of not less than 2000 pesetas, with 3000 pesetas for those in larger districts, there were few definite proposals of any practical value, individual members coming forward casually with all kinds of ideas in regard to state assistance, scholarships, technical education, and the like.

## CHILD LABOR LAW IS TO BE URGED

North Carolina Commissioner of Labor and Printing Would Raise Age Limitation to 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The passage of a child labor law raising the age limitation to 14 years for day service is one of the recommendations which the North Carolina State Commissioner of Labor and Printing will make in his report to the next Legislature, which convenes at Raleigh, Jan. 8.

In this connection the commissioner says:

"It is the opinion of this office that the age at which children should be permitted to work in industrial plants, or workshops, should be raised to 14 years for day service and that adequate machinery be provided for effective law enforcement. Only with competent inspection can a proper condition relative to child labor be reached."

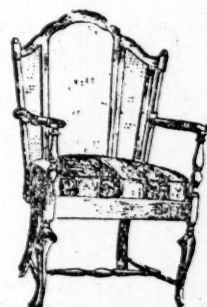
"The United States Government is endeavoring to maintain existing industrial standards by writing into its contracts for supplies the provisions of the child labor law recently overruled by the Federal Supreme Court, which it will be remembered was voided on a technicality. Practically the same law is effective in all of the progressive states of the Union, and our own State should take a decided stand, without further delay, in favor of legislation which will meet the test of humanitarianism at each turn of the way through all future years. Our slogan should be: 'Save the women and children for the world.'"

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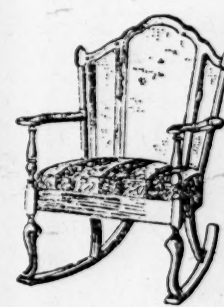


Arm Chair

Three-section cane back, with soft spring seat and Dutch cabriolet leg.

26.50

See illustration No. 1.

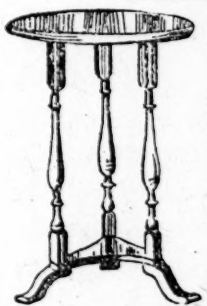


Cane Back Rocker

High cresting to back. Tapestry spring seat, dull amber mahogany finish.

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See illustration No. 2.



Candle or Flower Stand

A very convenient little piece for so many rooms, 21 inches high, with 14-inch top.

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See illustration No. 3.

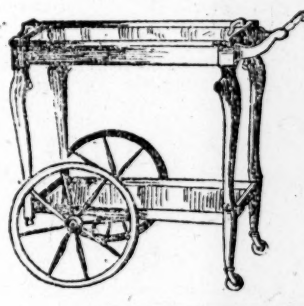


Comb Back Windsor Chair

About 1690, showing the pierced splat and Dutch influence in design; antique chrome finish.

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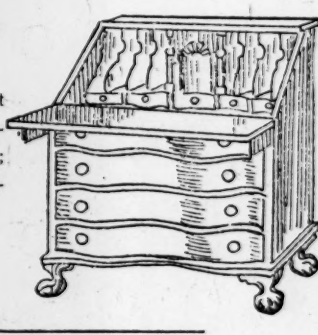


Serving Wagon

Amber mahogany finish, with rubber-tired wheels, an excellent value and a very acceptable gift.

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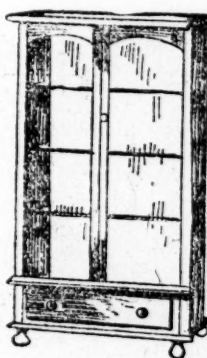


Governor Winthrop Desk

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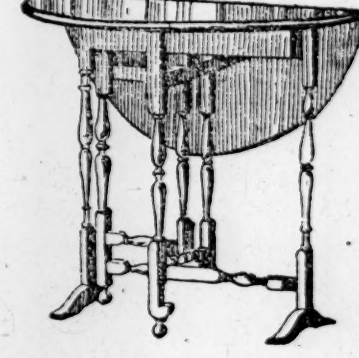


Book Case

Dull amber mahogany finish, with panelled ends, 36 inches wide. A wonderful present.

35.00

See illustration No. 7.



Gate Leg Table

Early Jacobean design, 30-inch round top, 28 inches high, with amber mahogany finish.

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## SIR WALTER RALEIGH IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The days when Walter Raleigh and, no doubt, many small companions, of which he would be the leader, were making great adventure for themselves on the beach of Budleigh-Salterton, or in the rolling country behind the old farmhouse at Hayes were great days for the gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall. They were the "spacious days" of Queen Elizabeth, the days of high adventure and fabulous achievement; when nothing was so wonderful but it could be credited, and when the sailors returning from the Spanish Main with strange merchandise were always sure of a crowd of listeners at the inn or on the quayside. And, as tale begets tale, when those who had just returned had finished, then, maybe, would some ancient mariner who had sailed with Jacques Cartier of St. Malo, tell his story, the story of the voyage up the river of Canada to Saguenay, of the town of Hochelaga; or Azouanna, the lord and king of the country, "wearing a skin of red hedgehogs in place of a crown"; of rubies and pearls bartered for iron and toys, and of how their captain, "noting the people's misery read to them, in a loud, clear voice, the first chapter of St. John's Gospel."

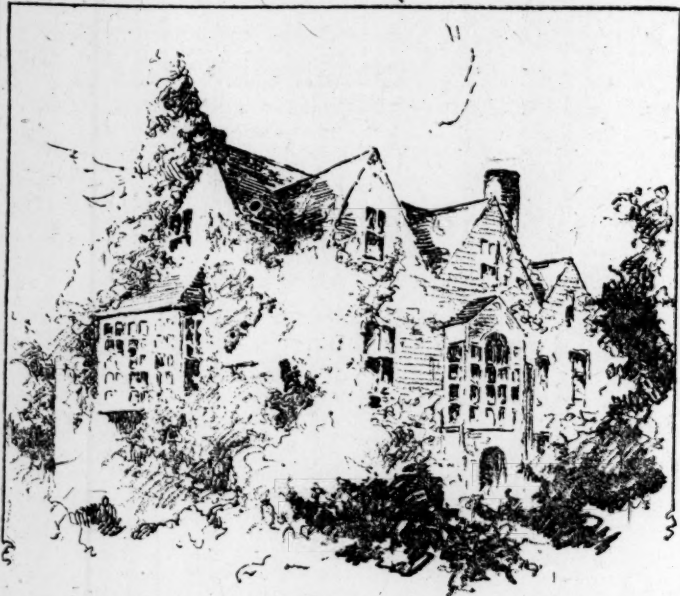
And so it would go on; and young Raleigh, with ears open and eyes agog would be listening to it all, imbibing that passion for high adventure and great enterprise which made him, in after years, one of the most remarkable figures in a remarkable time. Much has been written about him and much more might be written. Like all great men, he had many facets to his character. Raleigh the soldier, brave but ruthless after the manner of his times; Raleigh the sailor, the organizer of great enterprises; Raleigh, the courtier, living in outrageous splendor at Durham House, but working sixteen hours a day, reading omnivorously, interesting himself in the most diverse subjects; Raleigh the colonizer, the gold seeker, and Raleigh a prisoner in the Tower, looking out through his deep embrasured window on the shipping of the Thames, and writing his "History of the World."

It is all wonderfully full of matter, strangely varied matter, for Raleigh's career was nothing if not one of contrasts. There were seasons of tremendous adventure and action, every moment filled to the uttermost. And then there were seasons of repose and leisure, wonderful, long summer days and evenings spent in his garden at Youghal in Ireland, or at Sherborne in Dorset, planting trees and flowers, and engaging with furious energy—at Youghal at any rate—in demonstrating to all and sundry the tremendous importance of growing potatoes. It was to Youghal, the little town in the South of Ireland at the mouth of the Blackwater, that Raleigh retired, under a cloud, from court in 1588. Three years before, at the height of his popularity, when Elizabeth was showering favors upon him, he had received a grant of 40,000 acres of the forfeited land of the Desmond on the Blackwater, and Youghal seems to have gone with the estate. Anyway, Raleigh was its mayor, and, what with administering his office and looking after his lands, he found, for a time, some outlet for that astonishing energy which characterized his whole career.

The house at Youghal—it is still there—was, as Hugh de Selincourt points out in his book on Raleigh, very dear to Raleigh, because it resembled the old manor house at Budleigh-Salterton where he was born. Long and low, with rooms lined with small panels of Irish oak, there is something curiously dignified about it all. "A large dining-room is on the ground floor," writes Mr. de Selincourt, "from which runs a subterranean passage connecting the house with the old tower of St. Mary's Church. In one of the kitchens the ancient wide-arched fireplace remains. Sir Walter Raleigh's study had fine dark wainscot, deep, projecting windows, and a richly carved oak mantelpiece, which rose to the full height of the ceiling. The cornice rested upon three figures—of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the rest of the structure was covered with dexterous carving, circular-headed panels, and strangely wrought emblematical devices. His bedroom adjoined the study; in it, too, was a carved mantelpiece of oak, and in the fireplace Dutch tiles, four inches square. Behind the wainscotting of this room was a recess, in which a part of the old monkish library was hidden at the time of the Reformation. Here Raleigh worked, taking notes, perhaps,

for the great history which he was to write later: here he read Peter Comestor's "Historia Scolastica"; and a black-letter book, printed at Mantua in 1479, which tells of the events of the world from the Creation to the days of the Twelve Apostles. It is pleasant to brood upon the change from the turbulent court life to the quiet of this monastic retreat at Youghal. Not only in black-letter quartos was he interested, but also in the garden. He planted great yellow wallflowers and cedars and Affane cherry trees.

And then, when he had had enough



Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal

of Youghal and of study and of flowers and potatoes, he one day saddled his horse, and with a servant or two took the road to Limerick, over the Galtee Mountains, and, close by Buttevant and Doneraile, turned aside to visit Edmund Spenser in his castle of Kilcolman. It was a curious companionship. Both men were dreamers in their way, but whilst Spenser was content with his dreams, more than glad to live in his own world, the world of the "Faerie Queene" and the "Shepherd's Calendar," Raleigh had no use for dreams that he could not transmute into deeds. The poet in Raleigh would draw him to Spenser, following him gladly for a while along the banks of his beloved Mulla. But, before very long, he would break out into a fierce denunciation of that inertia in his companion which he could not understand. He would urge him to be up and doing, to come with him to court; to claim the honors to which his talents entitled him, and to bask in the sunshine of that royal presence which meant so much to Raleigh himself.

It was several years afterward, when, having actually yielded to the importunities of his masterful friend, Spenser had made a pilgrimage to court, and had returned again, disenchanted, to his beloved Kilcolman, that he wrote in "Colin Clout's Come Home Again" that delightful account of those days with Raleigh in 1589:

One day (quoth he) I sat (as was my trade)  
Under the foot of Mole, that mountain  
here  
Keeping my sheepe amongst the cooly  
shade  
Of the greene alders by the Mullas chaine;  
There a strange shepheard chaunce to find  
me out,  
Whether allured with my pipes delight,  
Whose pleasing sound he shrilled far about  
Or thither led by chance, I know not  
right:  
Whom when I asked from what place he  
came,  
And how he hight, himself he did clype  
The Shepheard of the Ocean by name,  
And said he came far from the main-sea  
doore,  
He sitting me beside in that same shade,  
Provoked me to playe some pleasant fit;  
And when he heard the musick which I  
made,  
He found himself full greatly pleased  
at it,  
Yet, ceculing my pipe, he took in hand  
My pipe, before that ceased of many,  
And played thereon; (for well that skill  
he had):  
Himself as skillful in that art as any.  
He piped, I sung; and, when he sung, I  
piped.  
By change of turnes, each making other  
merry;  
Neither envying other, nor envied,  
So piped we, untill we both were weary.

They were happy, peaceful times, and often, no doubt, after he had gone back into the maelstrom, Raleigh remembered them.

Spenser sent him soon a copy of "Colin Clout" after his return to Kilcolman, and therein Raleigh would have found the whole story: "Colin clout's visit, under Raleigh's guidance, to the Court, his thoughts and

recollections of its great ladies, his generous criticisms on poets, the people and courtiers whom he had seen and heard of, how he had been dazzled, how he had been disenchanted, and how he was come home to his Irish mountains and streams and lakes, to enjoy their beauty, though in a salvage and foreign land." As Mr. Selincourt well puts it, each man had his dream. Spenser, the realm of the Faerie Queene, where he would fashion the allegory of perfect chivalry; Raleigh, the kingdom of Guiana, which was to make his Queen mighty and his country the greatest in the world.

## THEATERS

Theater Conditions in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The apparent ending of the war has brought to Washington many perplexing civic problems, and not the least of these problems concerns Washington's future place in the amusement sun.

Before there was any war, Washington had attained considerable theatrical prominence as an experiment station on the road that leads to that reputed arbiter of American things, Broadway. For the most part, Washington's pre-war audiences were audiences of refinement and taste, recruited from the upper and upper middle classes in American society, and drawn to Washington, temporarily, at least, by exigencies of politics, diplomacy and governmental administration. Few managers were foolhardy enough to display before audiences of this type theatrical wares which sought popularity upon any appeal to the coarser elements, though Washington, with its rather smart audiences, was not adverse to a taste of the exotic in drama, particularly if it changed to be of the musical variety.

Then came the war and standards crumbled. Into Washington poured the soldiers, the war workers, the technical manufacturing experts and the plain clerks, by the thousands. They came from the big cities and the little towns. Many were individuals uninitiated and unfamiliar with metropolitan standards of drama. Sailors and marines from the dozen or so military camps near by spent their leaves of absence in Washington. They, like the war workers, had been chiefly drawn from civil occupations and from localities which, generally speaking, knew little of the better class drama.

The financial obstacles which had formerly stood between these thousands of amusement-seekers and the higher-priced dramatic entertainments dissolved almost overnight. In the camps, the pay of the men was com-

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paratively small, but there was little or no time to spend it, except on the occasions of leave. Civilian war-workers had exchanged the small salaries of the world of private industry for the larger salaries of the world of government service.

Broadway managers, who consider themselves astute gentlemen, were deceived by the clamor along the Potomac. Week by week, following the influx of these war-workers, the city's theater receipts rose higher. The managers, mindful of Washington's former critical judgment and basing this judgment on the fact that Washington audiences were usually drawn from all parts of the country, came to the almost unanimous conclusion that Washington in war time was the tryout city de luxe.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1918, the producers began tossing their new offerings, scheduled for 1918-19 production, at the capital. They were snapped up avidly—melodrama, problem drama, musical comedy, farce, extravaganza—anything in the long gamut of theatrical output. From April to October, Washington was a city that must have stage entertainments regardless of their nature; but which was ruined any reputation the city had attained in past years, as a cultured critic of dramatic output.

The city's approval of plays, by September of the present year, had become so thoroughly promiscuous that this indiscriminate approval gave rise to the witticism that an actor's idea of paradise was playing to a Washington audience on Sunday night. These audiences as a matter of fact, asked and still ask, not drama but merely entertainment. It is true that the city approved enthusiastically that very neat bit of comedy, "Tea For Three," but with equal ardor, it rocked the Belasco with applause over the Hattons' "fast" farce, "The Walkoffs," which quickly was relegated to the storehouse after New York took a look at it. "Lightnin'" one of the best liked plays of the present year, starring Frank Bacon, got an enthusiastic reception in Washington, but so did a third-rate production of "The Bird of Paradise," stopping off en route toward a season in Greensboro, North Carolina, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and other points south.

This ostrich-like assimilation of stage fare, good, bad and indifferent, has had, nevertheless, a distinctly favorable effect upon Washington—an effect which, it is to be hoped, will be permanent. The newspapers, chained to the censorship of the advertiser, had long held to the cowardly and untruthful custom of merely describing a play's good points and omitting any mention of the bad points of a production. The voracious appetite of Washington's war population for amusement changed all this. It became possible to fill a theater with mediocre offerings, and the managements of theaters, long hostile to the slightest adverse criticism of their offerings, and prepared to enforce their hostility through the weapon of advertising, gradually relaxed this ban until, finally, it became not only possible, but necessary, for some newspaper accurately to specify the nature of current productions.

At least two of Washington's four dailies are at present adhering to this policy, and it is possible that in the future, the city's newspaper will be forced to meet the demands of its subscribers for the truth, regardless of any revived advertising pressure the theaters may attempt to bring to bear against a continuance of this policy. Another favorable effect of this theatrical gormandizing of the past year has been the inevitable education of the permanent part of this new \$2 theater public in what is good and what is not good in theatricals.

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## MUSIC

Opera in Chicago Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mr. Campanini's third week of opera at the Auditorium opened on Sunday, Dec. 1, with "La Bohème." One of the most sagacious impresarios in the world, the director of the Chicago Opera Association determined that a combination of Puccini's composition, John McCormack and Mme. Galli-Curci would be likely to make an irresistible appeal to his patrons. He was entirely right. The Auditorium was sold out, and the great joy sat enthroned in every heart. The performance of "La Bohème" was an admirable one. Mme. Galli-Curci already had appeared as Mimì last season and had made it clear that the heroine of Puccini's work was one whose histrionism and vocal exactions were well within the boundaries of her style. Her beautiful singing and effective acting again evoked more than ordinary respect. Mr. McCormack, too, was in the picture. He is not, to be sure, a great actor, but no great subtlety is required for Rodolfo and the Irish artist made much of his vocal opportunities. Mr. Polacco was to have conducted, but at the last moment his place was taken by Mr. Sturani.

"William Tell," which had been offered during the second week of the season, was repeated on Dec. 2, with the same cast as before but with half an hour or so judiciously excised from the score. It would seem, however, that Rossini's work is not likely to linger long in the repertory of the company. "The Barber of Seville" was given for the first time on Tuesday, Dec. 3. Mr. Campanini conducted and, thanks to his skill, the orchestral portion of the score, which under other ministrations too often sounds perfunctory and dull, glistened with brilliancy and charm. Mme. Galli-Curci was the Rosina of the cast. She is a happy exponent of the part—happy not only because of the flexibility of her voice, which permits her to make light of the difficulties in Rossini's music, but because Rosina's action asks for the delicacy of touch which Mme. Galli-Curci is well able to bestow. Fernando Carpi came from the Metropolitan Company to take the part of the count, a part that not always has been effectively filled in previous performances of the work in Chicago. The tenor was excellent in it. The cast suffered a loss in the absence of Vittorio Trevisan, one of the cleverest buffos on the modern operatic stage, but Constantin Nicolay stepped courageously into the breach. Mr. Stracchiari was the Figaro of the performance and a good if not a great one.

"Faust" was on the bill for Wednesday, Dec. 4, with Muratore in the title rôle, and with Miss Gall in the rôle of Marguerite. The former sang, as always he has sung in Gounod's work, with much beauty of style and with fervidity of expression. Miss Gall

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reinforced the highly favorable impression which she had made in "Romeo and Juliet." There can be no doubt that so good a singer and so intelligent an actress is an acquisition to the company that is well worth having. Mr. Jourmet was a good, if a conventional, Mephistopheles.

It is not necessary to do more than merely record the repetition of "Carmen" on Dec. 6. The cast was as it had been the previous week with the exception of Micaela, which was sung by Miss Macbeth instead of Miss Sharlow. For the matinee on Saturday, Dec. 7, "La Gioconda" was revived. Rosa Raisa sang brilliantly in the title rôle, and other successful vocalists on the stage were Cyrena Van Gordon, Alessandro Dolei, Giacomo Rimini and Carolina Lazzari. Mr. Polacco conducted. In the evening "Thais" was repeated.

## STUDENTS DESIRE FREE PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The students of the University of Porto Rico have presented a petition to the Legislature asking it to amend the memorial to President Wilson and the American Congress so as to demand complete independence as the only status compatible with the ideals and interests of Porto Rico. The petition states that the action of the students is based on President Wilson's speeches promising self-determination to small nations.

RADCLIFFE REPRESENTED Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—For the second Wellesley unit which expects to sail for Europe soon the Radcliffe Alumnae Association war work committee has chosen Miss Elizabeth E. Freeman of Quincy as its representative. Miss Freeman was graduated from Radcliffe in the class of 1909, with special distinction in economics. She taught in Cambridge and Boston schools for six years.

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## RETAIL PRICES CUT TO AID RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FLINT, Michigan.—Practically all merchants in the 15 most essential lines of business here have pledged themselves to cut retail prices substantially for at least 90 days to help aid reconstruction. The milk dealers already have cut their price a cent a quart and coal dealers have reduced prices below the scale of the federal Fuel Administration. Landlords are to be brought into the movement, too. The plans aim to force jobbers and wholesalers into line in a reduction of prices. It suggests a national movement along this line.

## NATURALIZATION ACT SCOPE IS WIDENED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Federal Judge Vaughan rules that the United States Army Naturalization Act of May 9 last repeals naturalization section 2169, limiting naturalization rights to Caucasians and persons of African descent and permits naturalization of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans serving in the forces of the United States Army and Navy in the present war.

## The Council of National Defense

is asking the retail stores of the country to assist in securing the cooperation of all citizens in a movement to promote Early Holiday Shopping, and to encourage the purchase of Useful Holiday Gifts, except in the case of gifts for young children.

The Council further asks our citizens (1) to spread their Holiday buying over October, November and December, and (2) to carry their own packages whenever possible. The Council requests, also, that the stores shall not increase their working forces by reason of the holiday business.

This store is glad to pledge its efforts toward making these suggested measure effective, and confidently anticipates the willing cooperation of its patrons toward the same patriotic end.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Pilgrimage to Griff House

Have you ever had a dream of drifting back into a pleasant Story Land, where you met all your favorite people out of books? It's really the nicest kind of a dream that one can have; but, if you cannot manage the dream, the best sort of a substitute is to go yourself and visit the scenes which played their part in the background of the stories. In some ways, this plan even surpasses in charm that of the dream which is, at best, a bit inaccurate. For instance, if you are fond of reading about Maggie and Tom Tulliver, in "The Mill on the Floss," why not go to Warwickshire and see with your own eyes the district which George Eliot knew so well and put into her book?

It isn't far distant from the well-known Shakespeare country, or from Warwick and Kenilworth, this lovely part of England where the novelist was born. On the big estate of Arbury Hall, where the picturesque, rambling house may be seen from the drive, across a little pond, is the comfortable farmhouse where George Eliot was born, her father being at the time caretaker at the hall. Beyond, on the road to the market town of Nuneaton, is Griff House, where the little girl passed much of her childhood, and which became, also, the home of the Tullivers. It is a delightful old red brick home, covered with clinging ivy and sheltered from the view of the passer-by, because of a thick and splendid great yew tree on the lawn. Behind is an old garden, more trees and the numerous farm buildings, which all readers of George Eliot remember; it is a house that any little girl would like to live in and play about. You have only to go along the road a bit, to where it dips into a hollow, and you come to the very same "brown canal" where Maggie used to fish with brother Tom, when he was amiable enough to allow her to go with him; it isn't in the least hard to find the little round pool and the old mill of George Eliot's childhood.

You see, these things belonged alike to the child experiences of Maggie and Tom Tulliver and to George Eliot herself, and for this reason. Although it is a common thing, in studying the various novels, to find the author describing different ones among her friends and relatives, we have to go to "The Mill on the Floss" to discover her telling many of her own experiences. Many believe the scene of this book to have been for the most part laid in the town of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, but certain descriptions unquestionably refer to the house and surroundings in Warwickshire. Of course, the ideal thing would be, in some mysterious way, to bring these two settings together; that's where the dream would come in handily, for things of that sort are easily arranged in dreams. But, in actual experience, a visit only to Griff House will enable you to reconstruct much of the first part of the story of Tom and Maggie.

Standing under that old yew tree, you can recall that memorable day when Tom was at last coming home from school—the day on which Maggie's impatience led her into mischief of various sorts and drove her up into the dim, dusty old attic, there to cry out her woes to the spiders and the cobwebs and the old boxes heaped together. "Tom was to arrive early in the afternoon," the story tells us, "and there was another fluttering heart besides Maggie's when it was late enough for the sound of the gig-wheels to be expected; for if Mrs. Tulliver had a strong feeling, it was fondness for her boy. At last the sound came—that quick, light bowling of the gig-wheels—and in spite of the wind, which was blowing the clouds about, and was not likely to respect Mrs. Tulliver's curls and cap-strings, she came outside the door, and even held her hand on Maggie's offending head, forgetting all the griefs of the morning."

"There, he is, my sweet lad. But, Lord ha' mercy! he's got never a collar on; it's been lost on the road. I'll be bound, and spoil the set."

"Mrs. Tulliver stood with her arms open; Maggie jumped first on one leg and then on the other; while Tom descended from the gig, and said, with masculine reticence, as to the tender emotions, 'Hallo! Yap-wat! are you there?'"

"Nevertheless he submitted to be kissed willingly enough, though Maggie hung on his neck in rather a strangling fashion, while his blue-gray eyes wandered towards the croft and the lambs and the river. . . . He was one of those lads that grow everywhere in England, and at 12 or 13 years of age, look as much alike as goslings—a lad with light brown hair, cheeks of cream and roses, full lips, indeterminate nose and eyebrows—a physiognomy in which it seems impossible to discern anything but the generic character of boyhood; as different as possible from poor Maggie's phiz, which Nature seemed to have molded and colored with the most decided intention."

Yes, we well know how unlike Tom's appearance was that of Maggie, for she was as dark as he was light, and her hair was of such determined straightness as to resist all Mrs. Tulliver's well-intended efforts to curl it. So ashamed were the members of the family of Maggie's deep brown complexion and black hair that it was little wonder how, in despatch of those horrid curl papers, Maggie one day cut off her long locks. But, to come back to that day of Tom's return. Being in good humor, when first returned home to many familiar possessions and comforts, Tom undertook to admit Maggie into his confidence as to some wonderful new treasure which he was hiding in his pocket; all went well for a time, and there were prospects of great larks together, when suddenly Tom

discovered some little service which Maggie had forgotten to perform for him during his absence. There were harsh reproaches and then bitter tears from Maggie, who desired nothing half so much as to be approved of in the eyes of her big brother. Off she rushed once more, into the shelter of the dim, quiet attic, to which Tom was sent, to induce her to come forth, only when tea time had arrived. Whatever would poor Maggie have done without that "great attic that ran under the old high-pitched roof"? Maggie did have plenty of "happy times, though, both with Tom on his expeditions about the country, and with her father who, not being a very learned man himself, delighted to lift his little daughter to his knee, put a great book before her and listen while she read to him. "She understands what one's talking about so as never was," Mr. Tulliver would say, "and you should hear her read—straight off, as if she knew it all beforehand. And always at her book. She'll read the books and understand 'em better than half the folks as are grown up." So, when you are at Griff House, or rambling about near the canal and the brown pool and the mill, you will remember all this and much more. You will recall Aunt Glegg and that cousin, Lucy Deane, to whom Maggie was always being compared, to her disadvantage; for Mr. Tulliver's "little wench" was not in the least like that bunch of pink and white and curled primness which was Lucy. They will all come back to you, accompanied with many wonderments as to just what things and persons actually happened during George Eliot's own childhood and which ones never existed except in her active imagination. Isn't such a pilgrimage really more satisfactory than that dream of Story Book Land?

## The Pioneers

Mother Dandelion, down in a corner of the meadow, in the triangular patch formed by the junction of two old stone walls and a wide beaten path-way, gathered her children about her, one day, for a family conference. Now, you know, if you've ever observed the dandelions, that this was quite an affair; for Mother Dandelion had a great many children, fully as many, if not more, than the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe; and, like the Old Woman, she was puzzled to know what to do with them. Because it was so hedged in by the walls, this tiny patch of ground had been left to itself, and, therefore, while the rest of the meadow was sown regularly to crops and was plowed freshly each spring and fall, Mother Dandelion and her brood had remained undisturbed year after year, and so had quite taken possession.

"It is not that I am not satisfied here or want you to leave me," she said, this morning, to her yellow-haired children, who stood very stiff and straight before her, listening dutifully to what she had to say. "It is only that there is no longer any room here for you to start up house-keeping, as each of you must shortly do for himself."

At this the younger children looked very much surprised, as well they might, for all about them were the comfortable homes of their older brothers and sisters and, like them, they expected to settle close to the homestead, when their time came to leave.

"It has been growing crowded for some time," continued Mother Dandelion; "we've gone just as close to the stone walls as we can, and we've covered every inch of ground in this patch, where something else wasn't already growing."

"I should say you had," murmured the raspberry bush, but in so low a tone that only its own leaves heard it; "I've been obliged to throw my shoots clear over the wall."

"We've even gone out in the pathway," went on Mother Dandelion, all unconscious of the raspberry bush's remarks, "and we never could have managed there, if it had not been that we have such short stems that it doesn't matter if we are trampled on. There simply isn't any place left for us to go."

At this all the children, big and little, looked much startled and the little ones cried in consternation: "What shall we do?"

"I've given the subject a great deal of thought," said Mother Dandelion; "the older children can stay where they are, but the younger children must go out into the world."

"How shall we go?" queried a yellow-topped bud, that was hardly more than half open. "We haven't any feet to go on."

"Oh, I've arranged that," replied Mother Dandelion; "of course, it's far too soon for you to go. I've only told you about it, so you may be thinking it over and, when you are old enough, you'll see. Whereupon she dismissed them and settled her green ruffles, with a great sense of having done her duty."

There was one of the younger children that was bigger than the others, and so he was the first to go. When all his yellow hair had turned to a soft, downy fuzz, he obeyed his mother's instructions, and, in great glee, floated off one day on a breeze. But the breeze was a gentle one, hardly more than a zephyr; and after going a short way, it quite gave out and dumped the tuft of fuzz, with its clinging seed, just the other side of the stone wall.

"Oh, well," said this dandelion, "I would like to have gone further, but it really doesn't matter; I may as well stay here as not," and he proceeded to bury himself in the soil, preparatory to starting a colony of his own.

Mother Dandelion, who had carefully watched the whole proceeding, was quite disappointed that her oldest and biggest son was not more of a traveler; so you may be sure that, before she started the next pioneer



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

out, she waited for a breeze that was stronger. She let several go by, but at last she saw one coming which she felt sure would answer. However, before she could say a word, the wind swooped down and lifted four of her children bodily and made off with them. Mother Dandelion had only time to call: "Be brave, my children," when they were out of sight.

"Oh! I can't go so fast," cried one; "please, Mr. Wind, stop and let me down." So the wind slackened up just a wee bit and the dandelion seed slid down and landed in the middle of a lawn. The other three dropped out, one by one. The first landed in a window box and caused great surprise to the owner, who wondered later on how a dandelion plant could spring up there; the second chose a freshly plowed meadow, because it reminded him of home; while the third was so long making up its mind what to do, that it was carried over by a big, wide river and had to start its colony on the other side.

So, one by one, Mother Dandelion watched her children depart to make homes for themselves, until they were all gone but one; a tiny blossom that had remained hidden, throughout the fall, behind its larger and more showy brothers and sisters. "I don't like to go," it kept saying to itself, each time one of the balls of fuzz went floating off on the wind; "the wind is so fast and it carries one up so high."

"Why not come with me?" asked one of the delicate-winged seeds of the pine tree, which had just emerged from a cone and was preparing to start out for itself.

"Thank you," replied the dandelion, looking up into the pine's green branches, "but the pine seeds fall straight down, so I wouldn't be any better off than if I stayed right here."

"Why not come with me?" queried a huge tumbleweed that, at that instant, came whirling by. "I will carry you far enough."

"I am not so certain of that," said the little dandelion, and, sure enough, bang!—up against the stone wall rolled the tumbleweed and there it stuck. "Dear me!" cried the tumbleweed. "I can't get over this," so it proceeded to shake out hundreds of tiny seeds, to the great annoyance of the other occupants of the patch.

"You're waiting for me, I know," cried a cheery voice.

The dandelion looked all around, but could see no one.

"I'm over here on the edge of the brook," the voice continued.

The dandelion looked again and saw a big dock weed, beckoning to it.

"But how shall I come?" shouted the dandelion, as loudly as it could, for the dock weed was far on the other side of the meadow.

"Wait for a breeze that is coming this way," answered the dock, "and then drop when you get to me."

The little dandelion had barely time to say good-by to its mother, when just the breeze he wanted floated by. "Please take me over to the dock weed?" he asked, half timidly, for, now that the time had really come for him to go, he began to dislike it again. But the breeze lifted him up so tenderly, and carried him so slowly and carefully, that he hardly knew he was going, and so was quite surprised when he found himself landed beside his new-found friend.

"I travel by water," said the dock, "and I am sure we are going to have a most interesting journey."

"You are very good to take me," said the dandelion gratefully. "But how is it that you can travel on the water?"

The dock seed threw back its coat and showed the dandelion a corky substance that was padded all about

him, for all the world like a tiny life preserver. "Every dock seed," he explained, "is provided in just this way, and that's why we can go so well on the water. But, look out! we are going to start. Here, tuck yourself in my pocket."

The dandelion hastened to do this and found it the snugest place, with plenty of room. Another moment, and they were off!

"Isn't it great?" exclaimed the dock seed, as they went bobbing along, bounding over the eand and pebbles and swirling about in the eddies. "How do you like it?"

"Very much, indeed," replied the dandelion, enthusiastically; "why, I don't mind it at all."

"Of course you don't," returned the dock; "there's nothing to mind. I wouldn't miss this journey for a great deal. It's what I've been looking forward to all summer."

"I wouldn't want to miss it, either," said the dandelion, and then he remembered all the pining thoughts he had had for his brothers and sisters, as they went off on the wind. "Likely they enjoyed themselves as much as I am doing now," he said to himself; "at least, I hope they did."

Hour after hour they floated on; the brook was soon left behind and so were several streams, and at last they came to a large river. The dandelion was so delighted with everything he saw that he kept bobbing up and down, until he almost jumped out of the pocket, and the dock was forced to tell him to be still.

"But it's all so beautiful and wonderful," the dandelion exclaimed. "I feel as though I'd like to start a colony in every single place I see."

"Well, I am going to stop here," returned the dock seed, indicating a spot on the bank. "It will be close to the water, yet it's high and there isn't another dock weed for miles. Therefore, there will be plenty of room for my colony."

"Would you mind, if I went along?" asked the dandelion.

"Of course not, glad to have you," returned the dock, heartily. "You can go a little farther up the bank and then there will be plenty of room for us both. One! two! three! here we go!" whereupon the dock seed gave a great spring, which took him right up out of the water and landed him exactly on the spot he had indicated; while the dandelion, loosened by the jerk, shot out, as if he were a bullet, and landed a few feet away. And there, if you visit them after a little time, you will find two strong and sturdy plants, happy and thriving in their new home, just like all pioneers.

## The Daisy

Little Peg-a-Ramsay  
With the yellow hair,  
Double ruff about her neck  
And ne'er a frock to wear.

Opens to the sunbeam,  
Curtsies to the bee,  
Dances when the bobolink  
Awakes the world with glee.

Little Peg-a-Ramsay,  
Say, before you close,  
Do you ever droop your head  
And wish you were a rose?

Little Peg-a-Ramsay  
Nodding in the wheat,  
Could it make you prettier  
To call you "Marguerite"?

—Arthur Guiterman.

## Where's the Culprit?

"Ding, dong, bell!"

No wonder the bells are ringing to call every one to the spot; for hasn't that bad little Johnny Green allowed poor pussy to fall deep into the well? Probably he didn't mean any harm.

Of course, we must believe that he was just doing it in fun; perhaps he was only playing that pussy was going down to explore the depths of a gold mine, or working out some one or other of those fascinating plays which need action. But, whatever he was thinking of, it was a very foolish thing to let poor pussy slip out of his hand.

Johnny Green, not knowing how to remedy matters, has run off as fast as his little legs will take him; so well has he hidden himself that no one in the story could find him at all. I wonder whether you can. He's somewhere near at hand; for, ashamed as he is of his naughty deed, he must be close by to watch poor pussy's rescue.

I believe it might have been that little girl who first discovered what had happened. Perhaps it was she who rang the bells—ding, dong, bell!—which brought upon the scene big Tom Stout. That's he, leaning over and working the old-fashioned windlass which pulls the heavy bucket up out of the well. He is so plucky, so big and strong to pull the ropes, that he will surely manage to lift poor pussy out; but, just the same, I see no reason why the guilty Johnny Green should be excused from all the work. It was all his fault, wasn't it? At least he ought to help. Do see if you can't find him and summon him back to the well.

## The Sea Urchin's Disguise

The sea urchin was in the jolliest mood and chuckled to himself: "I'm going to have some fun. I'm going to fix myself up so that my friends won't know me, and then I'll tell them who I am, after they have guessed and wondered long enough."

Off he went toward the shore, that particular part of the shore where a certain kind of seaweed grew, that he knew would disguise him beautifully. He soon reached it and crawled up out of the water, a little above the surface where the seaweed was rather moist and sticky; below the water it was too wet and slippery and up higher it was too dry, but here it was just right.

The sea urchin laughed aloud, as he rolled and crawled over the seaweed and more and more pieces of it clung to him. It was not long before he had such a covering of seaweed on him that no fish would guess who he was, nor that he was anything but a tangled mass of seaweed, if he had chosen to remain quiet.

Of course, he did not remain quiet, for he had masqueraded to have some fun; so he started off in his trailing robe, to meet his friends. The minnow and the sea anemone had questioned each other: "Have you seen anything of the sea urchin today?" and the jellyfish had asked the starfish: "Where do you suppose the sea urchin can be?" The four consulted and were on the point of going to see if the sea urchin had overslept or where he could have gone; for why should he not be at the garden with them?

Then the jellyfish suggested: "I really think it is better for us to stay right where we are, for the sea urchin will come here when he gets ready; and, if he should come here and find us all gone off, he would hurt our feelings. You know that all of us have not met

every day, and I was away for weeks at one time. The sea urchin will probably turn up here within an hour or two, so let's get to work."

The sea urchin was, indeed, near enough to hear the jellyfish's reasoning; but he remained in hiding till all of his friends had returned to their work. Now, should he go to each of them separately or wait till two or three or all four were together, and see what each would think of him? Two jokes would be better than one, he soon decided, three better than two, and four best of all.

He swam by the jellyfish first. The jellyfish was busy and did not even notice him. The sea urchin gave a little squeak which he thought was most unlike his natural voice.

The jellyfish looked at him and began to laugh; "Ho-ho, sea urchin; wherever did you come from and what are you rigged up that way for?"

"How do you know that I'm a sea urchin?" repeated the jellyfish. "Didn't I just hear you squeak?"

"But I don't look like a sea urchin, if my voice does sound a little like a sea urchin's voice," said the sea urchin. "Did you ever see a sea urchin that was a ball of seaweed?"

"Yes, I've seen a sea urchin before who rolled himself up in seaweed, just as you have done," answered the jellyfish.

"Oh! that's how you know!" exclaimed the sea urchin. "I wondered how you ever guessed so quickly. Now promise not to say a word about who I am to the other fishes, won't you?"

"Yes, unless you keep them guessing too long," said the jellyfish; and he went on with his work, looking up now and again, as the sea urchin swam by.

The minnow two or three times. The first time that the sea urchin did not notice him at all the second time, the sea urchin swam a little nearer to his friend and the minnow looked at him in wonder; the third time some trailing bits of the weed dress of the sea urchin touched the minnow's nose and he exclaimed: "What are you, a seaweed fish?"

The sea urchin was so pleased that his masquerade was successful with this fish who knew him so well, that he forgot that he had intended not to speak again and said: "No; I'm not a seaweed fish, but I'm a sea something and you can't guess who I am."

"I know your voice and you're the sea urchin," said the minnow.

"Oh! is he the sea urchin?" exclaimed two other voices at once, and the sea anemone and the starfish came around a clump of water grasses into sight.

"Now you all know," said the sea urchin, a little disappointed, "but you wouldn't have known who I was, if I hadn't spoken, would you, minnow?"

"No, indeed," assured the minnow; "didn't you see how surprised I was when I spoke to you and asked you who you were? Your masquerade is very good, and pretty, too."

"I'm sure I wouldn't have known," if the minnow hadn't recognized your voice," said the anemone sweetly. "I didn't recognize even your voice, but I have not known you as long as the minnow."

"And I never would have guessed," said the starfish, "for I'm not a good guesser."

In the midst of this, the jellyfish came up: "Well, who is this creature in seaweed?" he asked in a merry tone.

"Oh! you guessed right away," said the sea urchin, with a smile; "but, the next time I masquerade, I'll be more careful about speaking."

"Oh! what you let us all masquerade the next time!" begged the sea anemone.

"Yes, yes," the others all joined in. "All right," said the sea urchin; "we'll all masquerade the next time, but now let's get to work."

## Charlemagne First Sees the Norsemen

The story is told that, while Charlemagne was sitting one day at dinner, a fleet of long, narrow boats came swiftly toward the land. "Those must have come from Brittany," some declared; and another said, "No, they are surely Jewish merchantmen." But Charlemagne had noted the vessels, writes Eva March Tappan, in her "Old World Hero Stories," that they had only one sail, that bow and stern were shaped alike, and were gilded and carved to represent the head or tail of a dragon, and that a row of shields was ranged along the gunwale. "Those bring nothing to sell," he said. "They are most cruel foes; they are Norsemen." Then there was hurrying and scurrying to put on armor, snatch up swords and spears, and hasten down to the shore to drive away the pirates. But the Norsemen had heard of the prowess of Charlemagne, and as soon as they knew he was there they rowed away as fast as their boats could be made to carry them. The Franks had much to say about these enemies, but Charlemagne stood silent, gazing at the sea.

Off he went toward the shore, that particular part of the shore where a certain kind of seaweed grew, that he knew would disguise him beautifully. He soon reached it and crawled up out of the water, a little above the surface where the seaweed was rather moist and sticky; below the water it was too wet and slippery and up higher it was too dry, but here it was just right.

The sea urchin laughed aloud, as he rolled and crawled over the seaweed and more and more pieces of it clung to him. It was not long before he had such a covering of seaweed on him that no fish would guess who he was, nor that he was anything but a tangled mass of seaweed, if he had chosen to remain quiet.

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## Kitty, in India, to Mollie, in England

III

My Dear Mollie:

Our house stands on the bank of a tidal river. Of course, we learned all about tidal rivers at school; but it is one thing to sit in class and say that the water in such a river rises for six hours and falls for six hours, as the tide is at the flow or at the ebb, and it is quite another to watch the river itself. It is most interesting in the rains. The brown water comes rolling up from the sea for six hours, and, at the turn of the tide, you often see it flowing both ways at once. There are strong currents, like roads in the water, which tear along twice as quickly as the rest of the river. These currents are too strong to change their course at the first turn of the tide, and you can see them quite plainly rushing along to the sea, while the rest of the river flows up to the city. The fishing boats use these currents as roads. They never try to go straight across the river, but go slowly along, close to the bank, ever so much further up the river than the place on the opposite bank to which they wish to cross, until they meet a strong current crossing the river. Then, they slip into the current and hey presto! they fly across at express speed. It is so funny to be in a boat which is tolling slowly against the tide and watch a row of little boats, on one of these cross currents, spinning along without any help from oars or sails.

The river is our high road. Not very long ago, it was our only road, save for rough tracks through the jungle. If you want to make a study of boats, you should spend a morning in our veranda. Big steamers, launches, tugs, ferryboats, dinghies, oh, ever such a list! And what a big river population there is, too! Every boat, even to the tiniest dinghy, is a floating home. It is not at all wonderful that people should live on the steamers. You can understand that life may be possible on the flats, and even on the ferryboats; but I was surprised when Dad told me that a crew of six or eight men lived, slept, and did their washing in our tiny steam launch. I have seen them busy cooking over a little stove in the stern. As for their washing, there's no doubt about that, for blue pants and jumpers are hung from every possible point. I had noticed men cooking in brass pots over little, smoking braziers, on the big, clumsy country boats, which one sees plodding along with huge loads of red pottery or stacks of straw. On these, too, the crew live and have their beings; but who could have thought that four men could live on a dinghy! I don't believe any but East Indians could. They seem able to manage a daily bath and two hot meals, under any conditions, and they never seem to make shift with cold food or sandwiches, or any of the dodges we resort to when we are traveling, or spring cleaning, or having a washing day. They wash their clothes whenever they think of it, and take a bath between every meal. The smoke rising from these tiny boats, as one of the crew solemnly cooks a meal of rice and chilies. Although they are very clean in their cooking, yet they will take a bath, wash the rice and the cooking pots and fish up water for cooking, all at the same spot of the river. You mustn't picture the women and babies among the river population. The crews of all these boats live a bachelor life, managing their cooking and washing themselves; their wives and babies live ashore in the villages, sometimes at hand, sometimes miles and miles away, up country. The busiest time for the dinghies is in the rains, from July to the end of September, when the hilsa fish come up the river, and the river is dotted with these busy little boats, each sporting a gay-colored sail. The fish are caught in nets which the fishermen make themselves.

Nor are the dinghies only fishing boats; they do a busy trade ferrying people across the river, and up and down for short stages. Every evening, as we sit in the veranda, dinghies, loaded with workmen from factories, come along the cross currents, read roads from the opposite bank. As they touch our bank, the passengers jump out and move away in single file, each with a lantern in his hand. It is very pretty to see the rows of tiny, swinging lights go twinkling away into the jungle, as the men go home to their villages.

These dinghies never seem to rest. Often, as I lie in bed, I hear the creak of the timbers and the swish of the oars in the water, as the dinghies float past in the darkness, while strange, sad songs come floating up into my room, and some one of the crew finds time to play a weird, wailing accompaniment, on some reedy instrument. All Indian sights, sounds, and scenes seem made for big outdoor spaces. I love them, Mollie, and so would you.

## Novel Experiences

Did you ever chance to see a sword fish, a bottle fly, a stone fence, a cat nip, a bed spring, a mill race, corn prick up its ears or a potato wipe its eyes? Or have you ever had the novel experience of hearing a birch bark, a pillow tick, or a tree-top hum? asks Gas Logic.

Many years ago, when Professor Kneeland was leaving Iceland, the people said to him: "Tell Longfellow that we love him; tell him we read and rejoice in his poems; tell him that Iceland knows him by heart." And, at about this same time, they were using in China a fan, which was most popular there, on account of the "Psalm of Life" being printed on it in Chinese.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## AMERICAN WOOLEN EARNINGS LARGE

## Distribution of Extra Dividend in Liberty Bonds Made From the Surplus Earnings of the Current Twelve-Month Period

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Declaration of a 5 per cent extra dividend in Liberty bonds upon American Woolen common, actually equivalent to about \$4.80 a share, based upon the present market price of the bonds, is made from the surplus earnings of the current 12 months' period to compensate for the barren period of 17 years from organization in 1899 to April, 1916, when no distribution was made upon the common.

It is distinctly a recognition of the results and the conditions prevailing for the first 10 months of the year, or up to early November. It is not a criterion of the present situation.

Though nothing final with respect to net profits can be determined until after the completion of inventory taking next February, enough is known of operating conditions to justify the statement that 1918 will prove by a wide margin the biggest year in the history of American Woolen.

The 1917 balance of \$64 a share before charges of any description, and \$20 a share after a series of extraordinary reserves had been set up, was something of a sensation to those who had been accustomed to compute Woolen earnings in terms of percentage earned upon the preferred stock, but this year will far surpass that showing.

American Woolen's operating profits this year should total close to \$75 a share, and even after heavy depreciation and special reserves there will be \$25 to \$30 left for the \$20,000,000 equity issue. Obviously those figures justify the distribution just authorized.

The Liberty bonds cannot be used in its business by American Woolen, but an added factor in the decision of the directors to order their partial distribution has been the decided easing in financial tension in the past few months incidental to the passing of the enormous production of cloth for the armies at home and abroad.

Unfilled orders of American Woolen today are slightly less than \$50,000,000 as compared with \$80,000,000 at the opening of the year and the high-water mark of rising \$100,000,000 last March. The drop in forward business as a result of the conservative purchasing of the Quartermaster Department has brought with it reduced inventories and bank loans and increased cash.

With the withdrawal of the United States from the market, however, have come serious operating problems. The government has not yet ordered a distribution of the wool supplies, which it controls, nor indicated the prices which will prevail for the clips. As a result American Woolen is unable to name prices for the civilian goods, which it is anxious to manufacture and which must be turned out to fill the void created by the cessation of new war contracts, if the mills are to be kept running.

It served notice more than two months ago—long before the armistice was signed or thought possible—that arrangements should be made before the end of November by which wool prices would be named and wool allotted to manufacturers for the manufacture of civilian goods. Nothing has yet been done. The mills do not know whether an auction system is to prevail—whether prices are to be controlled—or whether a free market will prevail as with steel. Until they do, they cannot name prices or make goods, for, if they did, jobbers would not buy.

American Woolen has enough business on hand to keep its weaving machinery busy until Jan. 1. But orders are running down to an extent which makes imperative the closing down of the preparatory carding and combing machinery. In the next few weeks various shutdowns in the American Woolen system will have to be made, creating considerable operating idleness.

The wool problem is distinctly serious and calls for careful and immediate attention on the part of the Administration. Wool prices on this side of the water are 28 per cent to 40 per cent, on the average, above the British figures, already artificially sustained by the government's commandeering and price fixing. To avoid a collapse in prices through a premature return to a free and open market, care will have to be taken.

Notwithstanding the immediate future is likely to be full of short-term operations, the American Woolen management is thoroughly optimistic over the broad outlook. Once the present situation is righted, and stable prices of goods assured, enormous civilian orders are expected to pour in. People are beginning to buy clothes again for the first time in nearly two years, and to replenish wardrobes, which under the war-time slogan of "Wear your old suit" have been stretched to the limit, are bound to pile up a tremendous yardage demand.

## NEW YORK EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—October exports of domestic merchandise at New York totaled \$178,231,836, compared with \$193,844,000 in September, and \$205,686,000 in August, 1918. For the three months they were \$577,761,836, against \$637,037,301 for the corresponding three months of 1917. Shipments of carriages, fuses, gunpowder, loaded shells and other explosives in October totaled \$4,439,947, compared with \$5,933,333 in September, and \$4,391,000 in August, 1918.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	59	59	59
Am Cstl	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Am Car & Fdry	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Smelters	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Union Pac	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Bald Logo	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B & O	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Steel	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
B R T	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Can Pacific	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Cent Leather	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chi M & St P	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
C R I & Pac	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
C R I & P 6 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Corn Products	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Crucible Steel	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cuba Cane	31	30 3/4	30 3/4
Cuba Cane pfd	81	81	81
Gen Electric	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gen Motors	126	126	126
Gen Nor pfd	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Inspration	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int M M pfd	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Pet	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Midvale	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N Y Central	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
N Y N H & H	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
No Pac	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Penn-Am Pet	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Penn	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rep I & St	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
So Pacific	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
St Paul	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Studebaker	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Texas Co	185	185	185
Texas Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Union Pacific	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
U Rubber	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
U S Steel pfd	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Western Pacific	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Western Union	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willis-Over	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

Total sales 152,700 shares.

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2s	97.40	97.40	97.40
L L 4s	94.00	94.00	93.80
L L 4 1/2s	93.50	93.50	93.30
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	97.40	97.40	97.20
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	96.00	96.00	95.80
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	96.00	96.00	95.80
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	95.94	95.94	95.88

## FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am For Sec 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
City of London 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Lyons 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
City of St. Louis 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s 1919	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s 1921	98	98	98

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Saturday's Closing Prices)

Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	103 1/2
A A Chem com	101 1/2
Am Wool com	57 1/2
Am Zinc	45 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	45 1/2
Artiz Com	13 1/2
Atl G & W I	110 1/2
Booth Plt	30 1/2
Boston Elev	74 1/2
Boston & Maine	32 1/2
Butte & Superior	20 1/2
Cal & Arizona	100 1/2
Cal & Hecla	145 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2
Davis Daly	54 1/2
East Rte	97 1/2
Fairbanks	6 1/2
Granby	81 1/2
Greene-Can	48 1/2
I Creek com	48 1/2
Isle Royale	24 1/2
Lake	5 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	11 1/2
Mass Gas	8 1/2
Maysfield Colony	2 1/2
Miami	25 1/2
Mohawk	55 1/2
N Y N H & H	36 1/2
Norfolk	102 1/2
Old Dominion	38 1/2
Oscoda	154 1/2
Pond Creek	14 1/2
Swift & Co	37 1/2
United Fruit	145 1/2
United Shoe	44 1/2
U S Smelting	47 1/2
Utah Com	96 1/2

\*New York quotation. †Ex-dividend.

## NEW YORK CURB

(Saturday's Market)

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B Metal	36	36
Aetna Explos	6 1/2	6 1/2
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	1	1 1/2
Booth Plt	30 1/2	30 1/2
Butte Detroit	2	4
Caledonia	31	34
Calumet & Jer	3 1/2	3 1/2
Canada Cop	2 1/2	2 1/2
Cash Boy	2	2 1/2
Chev Motors	140	150
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	6 1/2
Curtiss	12	14
Emerson	1 1/2	2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gleedrock	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	25	27
Green Monster	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Houston Oil	4 1/2	4 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	4	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	15	14
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	2	2 1/2
Magma Copper	29	30
Marsh	6	6
McKinnin Day	4 1/2	4 1/2
Merritt	21 1/2	22
Midwest Oil	103	106
Okla P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okla P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okmulgee	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peerless	15	17
Sapulpa Ref	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Standard Motor	8 1/2	9 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Motors	11 1/2	12 1/2
Un Verde Ext	3 1/2	3 1/2
U S Steam	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wetmore	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)

CHICAGO, Illinois—Many dry goods merchants were in market last week and they report the largest November business in their experience. Mail orders are especially heavy for jewelry, toys and holiday goods, says the John V. Farwell Company.



## NAVAL EXPANSION IS RECOMMENDED

Secretary Daniels in Annual Report Describes Navy's Part in War and Ascribes Its Striking Success to Teamwork

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The very phrase "The navy of the United States has today a new significance," says Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report. "It means not only ships and crews, not only matériel and personnel—it connotes a spirit, invisible but potent, a spirit that has enriched our national life, that has vitalized our national thinking, that has widened our contact with national problems, and thus by community of interest, has bound us together in a closer and more resolute union. In thousands of American homes today where our navy was a mere word in 1913 it has become a symbol not only of daring but of unselfish endeavor and high constructive purpose. It has entered into the national consciousness as part and parcel of the twin concepts America and Americanism. It had already linked itself inseparably with our past; it now is no less a part of our future. Nations and people, too, that know of the navy of the United States only by hearsay or random incident know it now as the organized will of a free people, prompt to heed the call of right against might, tireless in effort, fertile in resource, happy in cooperation, and unyielding till the ultimate goal be won."

With a story of brilliant achievements of the American Navy in the war, Secretary Daniels couples an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion, to meet the demands of peace for nations and international work on the sea. He tells in brief phrases of the navy's part in the war, of the doing of the seemingly impossible through teamwork. He speaks of the mighty accomplishment of transporting 2,000,000 men to France without the loss of an eastbound troop ship through enemy action, and he devotes a graphic chapter to the Marine Brigade, which, as all the world knows, blocked the last Prussian advance on Paris, and started the German retreat that ended with the war.

Mr. Daniels shows that the new \$600,000,000, three-year building program has proposed will provide 156 additional naval ships, 10 of them dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers, and the others to be in such distribution of approved types as the department may deem best.

Taking up his story of the navy and the war, the Secretary declares the service was "ready from stem to stern" when the United States entered the conflict. From the day when the first three-year program was adopted in 1916, he adds, "Congress has given everything that could be desired to insure the effectiveness of the naval arm."

Teamwork had been the navy's slogan for five years, and it continued to be the war motto, both at home and abroad. The striking success of the navy is ascribed to this fact by Mr. Daniels.

The report shows that Vice-Admiral Sims, who was on his way to London as head of the American naval establishment in the war zones even before war was declared, is soon to be named full admiral by the President in recognition of his services, the high character of which the Secretary says it is yet too early to give proper place.

The major naval operation of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, is given as the conveying of more than 2,000,000 troops to Europe. This accomplishment, the report says, will stand as a monument to both the army and the navy as the greatest and most difficult troop transporting effort which has ever been conducted across seas. Up to Nov. 1, it is shown, 924,578 troops had been carried to France in American transports under American convoy with no losses outward bound and only three vessels sunk on the road home. From Nov. 1 to the date of the report, there have been 239 additional sailings of American troop and supply ships, the average being about one ship every five hours.

Writing with pride of the record of the marine brigade in France, the Secretary shows that with only 8000 men of the corps engaged, the casualties numbered 69 officers and 1531 men dead, 78 officers and 2435 seriously wounded, while but 57 marines are reported officially as captured by the enemy, illustrating the desperate character of the fighting in which the brigade participated and the fact that it was always advancing.

The report describes the laying of the North Sea mine barrage, wholly an American enterprise. While there is no way of ascertaining definitely what that 250-mile barrier did to enemy submarines, Mr. Daniels says that there is reason to believe that 10 U-boats "had ended their career at the barrage before the middle of October."

"The building and manning of the 14-inch rifle naval batteries working with the armies in France is also described. There have been no equals in the fighting of these highly mobile weapons with a range of 30 miles, the report says, adding:

"Briefly, the American Navy has designed, built and is now manning with bluejackets specially trained for land service, the largest and most high-powered mobile land artillery in the world. So successful have these guns been that additional orders for many more were requested before the armistice."

The depth bomb has proven the most effective means of combating the submarines, the report states, and it shows that American enterprise was responsible for very largely increasing that effectiveness. Another ordinance development that is noted is the perfection of 16-inch rifles for all

new battleships. They will make these vessels, it is said, the heaviest armed craft in the world with a broadside projectile weight of 25,200 pounds against 17,508 pounds for the Pennsylvania, the biggest and most powerful craft now in commission.

The report emphasizes also in the record of small arms training during the year, 40,000,000 rounds having been fired without an accident due to carelessness. Since last July the navy has qualified 54,147 marksmen, 23,232 sharpshooters and 11,867 expert riflemen.

"Today," the report says, "practically every combatant ship is able to organize a landing force of as many men as it can send ashore, with every man a trained rifleman and many of them trained machine gunners."

To Capt. F. P. Jessop, engineering officer at the New York Navy Yard, the report gives credit for having recommended the revolutionary practices of electric welding when repair of the damaged German shipping was undertaken. Careful estimates have shown that this one innovation saved two months in time and \$20,000,000 in money, while the ships thus made quickly available carried half a million soldiers to France.

Another engineering achievement of the year is the completion and testing of the first electric drive battleship, the New Mexico, which has not only met every requirement but has passed many additional tests with the result that "in this unique vessel, the United States Navy has a battleship which has no peer in the world's navies, not only for economic propulsion and less liability to serious derangement, but her military superiority in greater maneuvering power and increased underwater protection." Credit is given Rear-Admiral Griffin, engineer in chief of the navy, for this accomplishment.

The report shows that four battleships, one battle cruiser, two fuel ships, one transport, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, 233 destroyers, 58 submarines, 112 fabricated patrol boats (eagles) including 12 for the Italian Government, 92 submarine chasers, including 50 for France, 51 mine sweepers and numerous tugs and harbor craft were contracted for during the year. Up to Oct. 1 one gunboat, 93 destroyers, 29 submarines, 26 mine sweepers and four eagles had been launched. The additions to the navy during the year included two battleships, 36 destroyers, 28 submarines, 355 submarine chasers, and 13 mine sweepers. The actual number of 110 foot chasers now in commission, including those delivered to France, is 406.

The report pays tribute to the patriotic cooperation the department has received from shipbuilders, munition manufacturers and the heads of all the allied industries, to the helpfulness of the Red Cross, the Council of National Defense, the State Council and the work of women. Labor has shown itself loyal, the report continues, and workmen at the yards have many times refused to leave vital employment there for better pay elsewhere.

The report shows clearly that Mr. Daniels has no intention of proposing an adoption of the naval general staff suggestions that have been made. He finds that the navy organization has stood the strain of war without faltering.

This reference to the future concludes the report: "The day is not far distant when the world will witness an end of competitive building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal for a reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. I have recommended to this Congress the adoption of another three-year program substantially like the one authorized in 1915. But the victory of the Allies and the United States should, and will I sincerely trust, within a few years, make it no longer necessary for any nation under whip and spur to burden its taxpayers to undertake to build, in competitive construction, bigger fighting ships and more of them than any other nation can construct."

### HOLIDAY DINNERS FOR HORSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Animal Rescue League are both sending out pleas for contributions with which to provide Christmas dinners for needy horses. The former will have a Christmas tree for horses and drivers at the Angel Memorial Monument in Post Office Square on Tuesday forenoon, Dec. 24, where grain, apples and carrots will be furnished every horse and the drivers a lunch. The Animal Rescue League will take dinners to horses at railroad stations, around market places and stables.

### COURSE IN GASOLINE ENGINES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Department of University Extension, Massachusetts State Board of Education, is to give a course in gasoline engines in the lecture room of the Boston University Law School, Boston. This course is not given to prepare men to be expert chauffeurs, but it is for the benefit of those people owning or operating automobiles who wish to learn more about the running of their cars.

This course will begin on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 7:30 p. m.

### WOMEN AND CITIZENSHIP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Educating woman for citizenship is planned by the executive board of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, in view of the imminence of the granting of full suffrage to the women of the United States. Mrs. William Healey, of Wellesley Hills, has been appointed as chairman of the new department. She had wide experience in similar work, especially among the Jewish population in Chicago when women were enfranchised in that city.

## HOW READJUSTMENT CAN BEST BE MET

Problems in United States Are Assuming Such a Nature That Many Types of Embargo Are Being Seriously Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Embargo is a word that people in the United States are shy of, especially members of the Democratic Party, but it is nevertheless true that under a Democratic administration an embargo on various commodities is being seriously considered. In some departments, a word is being sought that will not savor so much of protection and privilege; in others, an attempt is made to take the edge off the word by speaking of "qualified embargo," or "modified embargo," or "some measure of embargo."

What it comes down to is this: The United States has supplies, notably food, which other countries are in such pressing need of that if they were permitted to buy all they wanted, and especially if they were given unlimited credit on which to do so, prices in this country would rise to a point where the cost of living would be far higher than it has been at any time during the war.

On the other hand, there are commodities, such as wool, of which the dealers in this country have been unable recently to obtain all they wished for to supply the civilian needs. There is, however, no wool shortage, and the War Department undoubtedly has a greater quantity of wool on hand than it will need when the army will be on a peace footing and arrangements are being worked out whereby it can be made available for civilian purposes, the difficulty being that the government cannot enter into competition with private business.

So little wool was in prospect for civilians before the war ended, however, that there was much apprehension among dealers and clothiers as to how the clothing of the country was to be supplied. There is plenty of wool in the world, however. Australia has large reserves and there is a great quantity in South America. If all of this wool should come on the market it would tend to reduce the price to a point that, while it might be very acceptable to the consumer, would spell ruin for the wool grower. It is urged, therefore, that some sort of an embargo be placed upon wool, perhaps in the nature of permitting the importation of only one pound of imported wool for each pound of American wool. This is considered preferable to a price embargo.

Then there is the case of chrome and manganese. They were so scarce at one time that there was the greatest difficulty in getting them in sufficient supplies for the iron and steel industry. Now there is so much that an attempt has been made to place an embargo on that brought from foreign countries, but it is understood that the War Trade Board is not in favor of such an arrangement.

The test of the war proved that the United States was really independent of outside help in everything except rubber and tin. When the price of tin began to advance and threaten to go beyond all bounds, the United States and the Allies pooled their requirements, designated one man to buy \$8,000,000,000 tons, appointed a commission and agreed to sell to all consumers alike. When the war was over an American company financed the distribution at cost. This was not to the liking of some importers because every one had the same opportunity under it.

In talking of an embargo, therefore, or of something else which will prevent speculation and high prices on the one side and injury to industries and production on the other, there is no thought of barring out foreign traders or of subsidizing or coddling American business. It is only proposed to steer the nation safely and with as little disturbance as may be through the shallows and rapids of readjustment.

### SOLDIERS' CLUB PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DETROIT, Michigan—The United States Government has authorized the purchase of a site worth \$250,000 for the erection of a new clubhouse, auditorium and recreation building here for veterans of all wars.

### Classified Advertisements

#### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—320 acre ranch, Sacramento Valley, 140 acres alfalfa, 40 acres prunes and almonds; irrigation; improvements. Address J. L. WILKINSON, Glenn P. O., Glenn Co., California.

FOR SALE—1634 acres East Texas land, Thibault tract, improved, \$15.00 per acre. MRS. HARRIS, 729 W. 12th St., Dallas, Texas.

#### TO RENT

OWNER will let for winter completely furnished home, five rooms, two sleeping porches. All modern conveniences; near car line; garage; servant with house if desired. Desirable neighborhood. Advt. WANTED, Box 101, Tampa, Fla.

#### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Boys for office work; \$8 a week. Apply to E. W. WAGNER & CO., Room 724, 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

#### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A COMPANION FOR A LADY. A good home for the right party; small salary, but a good home. References exchanged. Address A. L. KENYON, Apt. 24, 41 Bennett Ave., New York.

WANTED—Two typists and two beginning stenographers. South Side. Address F. 22, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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#### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## THE TRAVELING CRITIC

## Baltimore and Barye

Cities should live in the future with as much fervor as they exist in the present. Every newspaper should print a column called The Future. The Town Planning societies that have sprung up in Europe during the past decade work for the future. "Look ahead" should be a civic motto. Every town should have in its archives educational, architectural, and sociological plans for the next 50 years. Every street improvement, every object of art purchased, every new educational textbook should be the mere moving of so many pawns in the great and magnificent game, planned and fully thought out, of making the world a decent place to live in. Freedom and happiness for all.

Vision is lonely. Vision begins with the individual, and can only be directed by the individual. Civic improvements, acquisitions, are almost always the work of one man. Committees spell compromise. Paris is a magnificent city. Washington is in the way of becoming a glorious city because in each case one man had the foresight to look ahead for 50 years, and opportunity to make the "dream concrete." The galleries of Dublin and Berlin are unique because, in each case, one man fashioned them and loved the work untiringly. Baltimore holds a unique place among American towns because one man of vision, 30 or so years ago, having learnt through his own effort what was fine in art, and being convinced that his personal preferences were right, determined that Baltimore should share his joy. His name was W. T. Walters. The object of his admiration was Antoine Barye, the great French animal sculptor.

Years ago, it must have been about 1890, W. E. Henley was writing an article on Barye for "The Art Journal." He was enthusiastic. He borrowed Barye bronzes. His big, nervous hands wandered in ecstasy over small reproductions of Barye's "Walking Lion," and the mighty "Lion in Repose," known as The Philosopher, who sits solemnly by the river gate of the Louvre. Know that the only way to appreciate a bronze is to feel and caress it lovingly with the fingers. All the old Barye bronzes are good because the sculptor returned to the foundry those that did not reach his high artistic standard. But it was not easy for Henley to obtain for his article illustrations for the lesser known works by Barye. For example: there were the groups of "War" and "Peace," "Order" and "Force" carved in stone, high up, out of sight, above the Carrousel Courtyard, the "War" being very satisfactory. M. Lefuel ordered "Peace," "Order," and "Force." We of The Art Journal did not know, when in 1890 Henley was preparing the article on Barye, that, five years before, bronze reproductions of these four little masterpieces had been presented to Baltimore by Mr. W. T. Walters: that they had been placed in Mount Vernon Place, in that green garden, that pleasant hill, in the pleasant part of the city, beneath the towering column dedicated to Washington. We did not know that this little oasis of art also contained Barye's magnificent "Lion in Repose," Dubois' "Military Courage," and Fremiet's "Joan of Arc." There they are: there they will always remain—examples of the finest French modern sculpture. So you perceive how through the vision of one man a town may become unique, memorable. He who desires to study Barye's "War," "Peace," "Force," and "Order" must visit Baltimore, Maryland, for the originals in Paris are out of sight, inaccessible.

One thing I could wish—that Mr. Walters' generosity had centered itself on Baltimore, and spread out to Washington. For as far back as 1873 this Barye enthusiast gave the sculptor a commission for an example of every bronze he had made. In the following year Barye supplied the Corcoran Gallery with 120 separate pieces. They make a splendid showing at Washington, but I regret that they were not deposited with the others at Baltimore, for then the capital of Maryland would have been a perfect Barye shrine.

Barye had good reason to be grateful to America. In 1889, at Baltimore, a Barye Monument Association was formed, and one of the results was the admirable book on the sculptor by Charles de Kay. Antoine L. Barye (1796-1875) was an all-round artist-craftsman; he modeled vases, candelabra, clocks; but animals were the passion of his life, and surely no public appointment was ever so suitable as the decree that made him Professor of Animal Drawings at the Jardin des Plantes. By that time he was famous. His fiftieth year is given as the date when he came fully into his own. A simple, grave, taciturn man; he was also modest, and was accustomed to act as his own porter, carrying his bronzes himself to the house of the purchasers. So assured was his reputation as an initiate in the ways of animals that when Gerome had made the first design for his "Christian Martyrs" picture he consulted Barye. The sculptor observed that Gerome had made the lions "eager, ravenous, ready to spring." Barye faced Gerome—"No," he said, "your lions are not natural. Coming suddenly into the light and the crowds they would hesitate, they would recoil." Gerome took the hint. He redrew the beasts, and, being an

upright and generous man, he gave Barye full credit for the alteration.

Understand then that through the vision of one man, Baltimore and Barye are forever associated. Ten years ago, when I visited Baltimore for the first time, how swift was my aesthetic appreciation of those Barye bronzes. It was with rich anticipation that I visited Baltimore last month and went, of course, straight to Mount Vernon Place. What a change! Those pleasant hills with the sunken garden, twisty paths, a little lake and shady shrubs—a green thought in a green shade—were as disorderly as a Belgian town in the ravaged district. All was in disarray. Mounds of clay and busy workmen confronted the appalled visitor. The American mania for improvement had descended upon the old-world oasis of Mount Vernon Place, and was changing, changing it.

Well, it would be unjust to express an opinion until the "improvement" is finished. But it can be said now and here that the four Barye bronzes of "War," "Peace," "Order" and "Force" have profited by the change. They have been placed at the extremities of two white balustrades (looking too new and too white) that flank the weather-worn Washington column. They can now be seen and studied beautifully. How fine they are, so compact, so classical yet so free. A student of sculpture studying these austere, severe, yet attractive and human groups, having them always before him, should henceforth be able to avoid the meretricious, the pretty, the popular-commercial.

Inspired by Barye, the French classicist, who, like Saint Gaudens, bathed classicism in the light of the new dawn of art that was flooding France, I directed my steps to the Art Museum. It is contained in the Peabody Building, which also houses the Conservatory and the Library. Those departments, which appear to be in excellent working order, do not concern me at this moment; but as to the art gallery, all I can say is that it is the worst in America. Dingy, frowsy, ill-lighted, it would be an insult to ask an artist to exhibit his pictures there. The day of my visit was one of sunshine and clarity, but when I began to examine the pictures of the permanent collection, a few of which are quite good, the atmosphere automatically switched on the electric light. For a picture gallery so void of daylight that to see a picture it is necessary to employ artificial illumination.

Art, like flowers, needs light and air, but that was not understood in the dark days when this Peabody Building was erected. It was well meant: it was generous, but well Baltimore can have gone on year after year content with this dungeon picture gallery passes understanding. When the authorities show such apathy, such cynical indifference to art can they wonder that the people are also indifferent and apathetic? Assume that a thing is important, and it becomes important. Treat art as if it were negligible and it becomes negligible. Adjoining this Hall of Gloom is a Hall of Casts, a huddled muddle of dirty plaster reproductions of good, bad and indifferent Roman and Greek sculptures. They were presented many years ago in the days when it was supposed that everything Greek and Roman was superb. We know better now. Half, aye, two-thirds of these plaster casts should be scrapped. Much finer work has been done even in our own day. The revaluation of ghostly reputations that is going on in the world must extend to Greek and Roman casts. Barye of the people has been exalted. The false monarchs, (some of them are, of course, real and unsurpassable) of Greece and Rome must be deposed.

Intelligence and effort is needed, and I am glad after this bout of scolding to be able to end on a note of hope. Baltimore has now an enterprising mayor. At any rate, he does not lack effort. A vast improvement scheme, the driving of a great boulevard arrow-like through the city is now in operation, and it is planned to build midway in this new and imposing thoroughfare a new museum and art gallery as a memorial to the men of Maryland who fought for Freedom. So here we have another of the ever-increasing number of war-gains. Let us gather up all we can from the tragedy of the world war: let Baltimore show herself worthy of the citizen of vision who made her unique among American cities; let her treat Art as if it were a living and vital thing making for happiness, beauty and progress.

## ART FOR ALL IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After all, you cannot down George Bellows, so when his rather repulsive lithographs showing the Belgian atrocities failed to get a showing at the Philadelphia Water Color Show, now open at the Academy, because the jury of selection believes more in the cheerful gospel of war work than in the presentation of its horrors, the Print Club came to Mr. Bellows' aid and made his much discussed drawings studies the feature of the fourth annual show, now at the Art Club. At the opening of this show, F. Lin-Jenking, R. E. S., the British sculptor, spoke on "Art and Artists in England During the War." Since, at the Water Color Show, the English war lithographs, including the familiar studies of Muirhead Bone, Clausen, Brangwyn, and Nevinson are featured, while the Print Club is also showing the French, Belgian, Italian and Russian work, with a new series by Raemaekers, Tzcho-Slovak etchings by Vondrous, and Alsatian car-

toons by Hansi, it may easily be seen that for all the armistice is signed, the war is still very much with us.

Not that Philadelphia art circles are without other excitement. For with Mr. Pennell, who is now here, starting a drive against art education in America, Leslie W. Miller's counter-attack in the American Magazine of Art, and Mr. Pennell's rejoinder to Dr. Haney, director of art in the New York high schools, in the same issue, things are quite lively.

As far as general interest goes, the Academy show more than holds its own. Yet, curiously enough, the education question comes up here also. For the Academy of Fine Arts summer school, the largest of its kind anywhere, has an exhibition which has aroused a great deal of comment, favorable and unfavorable. This comment has to do with the form of instruction given out to the impressionables already more anxious to express themselves than to learn how. The result is a series of landscapes which, to escape criticism as representative art, take refuge in the easy camouflage of the magic word "decorations," which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins in the futurist art world of today.

However, the school work is only part of the 735 black and whites, miniatures and water colors, on the walls, a somewhat smaller selection than usual, which enabled Mr. Pennell and McClure Hamilton, as the hanging committee, to secure some very brilliant effects. For they really treated all exhibits as so many spots of color to be so placed as to balance and contrast and complement, as well as complement, each other. The consequence is that the entire exhibit, gallery after gallery, really hits the eye. The unexpected result is that a great deal of bad and eccentric work has been ingeniously used to get striking results, no matter what you may think of it, when any individual water color is closely examined.

There is, of course, a great deal of Pennell's drawings and paintings by Violet Oakley and Leopold Seyffert and a number of Childs Hassam in color and monochrome, with work by Bayle Lever, Prendergast, Marin, the Beal brothers, Paul Dougherty and his companion, H. Giles, and Dodge MacKnight. They are strong in color and intention, though some are disposed, in their several ways, to confuse coarseness with forcefulness, and freakishness with subjectivity, instead of seeking the beauty of design inherent in nature.

One finds this high satisfaction, however, in the work of Pelicie Waldo Howell, whose delightfully colored, valued street and seaside scenes are given a place of honor in the gallery of honor and which are quite the best things that she has ever done. As a kind of contrast Alice Schille, who holds high place among the women water colorists, has let spottiness become an obsession and sheer raw color her one object in life. Though she considers her present output "the most important things she has ever done," her warm admirers wish that she may go back to the happy time when drawing really interested her and the school of blob and blots was left to those unfortunate who, having no ideas to convey, concealed their poverty in the pretension of blotting paper studies in which everything fan, including the specta-

tor. The center of interest in the gallery of honor proves to be the eight studies of mesa life by Francis Comas, who thus brings a hint of the Taos school of art, as well as the native material, human and topographic, which is its quaint contribution to American art. Strongly blocked out, these studies, vigorous in color and vital in outline, form one of the high points of the exhibition, as do the twilight and nature studies by Dr. M. W. Zimmerman.

Dr. Zimmerman's landscapes, which in a way apply the Japanese recipe of loving detail of plant life in the foreground with a dim panorama background, have an originality which the easy-going reference to the possible inspiration of Japan may easily obscure if you were not familiar with his history and the development of his water color methods. Quite the poet of the evening, and most daring in the effects he reaches after, Dr. Zimmerman's work has reached such a level of excellence that were he a Frenchman the government would be after specimens and, reproduced in perfect color lithography, they would decorate many a wall.

So far as the prize winners went at the exhibition of miniatures, which was quite along orthodox lines, Margaret Foote Hawley of Boston carried off the medal of honor, as well she might, and everybody was satisfied thereat. At the summer school Miss Anne F. Fry and Miss Florence Tricker came out first and second for their landscape work, with Fred Wagner of the "Darbyzon" School, as the men who paint the suburbs of Philadelphia at Darby are called, and William L. Lathrop and Robert Spencer of the New Hope School as the committee on the prizes. Speaking of the New Hope group, Daniel Garber was honored with a special reception at the Art Alliance recently when he exhibited quite a collection of his year's work in the Delaware Valley at Lumberville, near New Hope, and again displayed his dazzling technique by which he makes the Bucks County landscapes look like visions of paradise. Also Wayman Adam's portraits have been revealed in all their glory at the Art Club, including his "Booth Tarkington" and "John H. McFadden."

At Rosenbach's gallery there are present 33 portraits and drawings by John McClure Hamilton. The portraits include the famous Gladstone and George Meredith, and the drawings in color are the familiar studies of the torso of a very lithe young woman in an evening gown, some of them owned by the French Government. And then, to cap the climax and abandoning his somewhat mannered painting in thin colors, there is a portrait study of a dog, entitled "Smoky," that is character itself.

All these things indicate that art is striving hard to please. Moreover, the Art Alliance folks in their splendid home on Rittenhouse Square are doing all sorts of things for the plastic arts and craftsmanship and are even so plastic themselves as to exhibit a young French poet. And then, as if there can be none so young as to be neglected, the Pennsylvania Museum opens this very week a children's museum in the basement of Memorial Hall out in Fairmount Park, so that the day of art for all seems really to have arrived.

## THE POSTER, ART'S FIRST WAR GAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is hardly time to be counting the war gains of art before they are hatched. But there will surely be rich rewards for this field of human activity so sensitive, so responsive, that it foretold the great conflict by its own maddened futuristic attack long before the fatal white ribbon across the finished Kiel Canal was severed by the first vessel and Germany, at last prepared, faced democracy. But one gain has already appeared—appropriately enough in the most democratic form of art—the poster, that primitive of democracy.

This is being brought home in the United States by Britain's official showing of her war lithographs—the work of such men as Brangwyn, Bone, Nevinson, Shannon, Pears, Clausen—now on tour through the country and just recently in Boston. For in her posters Britain has risen head and shoulders above the other countries. Poster appeal, like humor, is largely national in character, not always translatable. The Northern, for example, cannot give full value to the sentimental appeals of France and Italy. But Britain's appeals have been so broad and so deep as to be almost universal. Given a common tongue, they might have been plastered on the walls of the world.

The United States was not as thoroughly immersed in the war as the other nations, but whether that be excuse or not, American artists, as a whole, fell short. In the first flock of posters that fluttered down on the boardings and shop windows, one recognized the pretty girls from the magazine covers, and, as a foil, neatly arranged Stars and Stripes. It was all very pretty. It would have gone famously on candy boxes.

But there was criticism, naturally. It was suggested that the war was a rather more serious thing than candy boxes and magazine covers. So, goaded by comment, the artists—such is the perversity of human nature—turned to the enemy for aid and comfort. No longer were the appeals to nobility, to patriotism, to courage, but to baser motives. We were given bloody hand prints, bloody daggers, trampled children—one prize-winning poster marked by Hunnish brutality was actually copied from a German publication. There were exceptions, of course, in men like Pennell, Lie, Benezet and others. But mostly the appeal was to blind fear, to blind hatred. A people, inspired by highest ideals, was served by yellow posterism.

British artists, in the four years of war, passed the early stages to rise to heights of true nobility and eloquence. Above all, the genius Spencer Pryce. The poster must be primarily narrative, but in the developed British work there was not even the use of a trite sentiment or slinky incident as a peg upon which to hand decorative effects. Rather the powers of art serving uplifted thought, clothing inspired vision in understandable terms.

It is not suggested, of course, by this that art's first gain is the general adoption of the poster style. Not that our galleries are to become public rostrums for the discussion, in terms of paint and canvas, of prohibition,

votes and less costly living. Rather will there be the gain of the re-education by the public of the idea that "art" is one of the arts—one of the great forms of human expression—only unimportant when it has nothing to say. The welcome corollary, then, is the banishment of the miles of pretty, puttered paintings from the gallery walls, those public exhibitions of copperplate handwriting.

There are, of course, defenders of pretty pictures, people so involved in the tricks of technique—like so many pupils of Lurgan Sahib's jewel game—that they label the demand that a picture shall have something to say as mere literary criticism. They think that by the phrase "something to say" is meant the anecdotal picture—"Breaking Home Ties," "Grace Before Meat." They are so eager to defend "art" that they reject the imputation that it might be expressive of intelligent thought—and thereby limit it to petty schemes of balance and harmonized tints.

This, then, the gain. That these great drawings—like Brangwyn's "Lookout," spelling unceasing vigilance, determined courage—these pictures of life in trench and trowel, demonstrate the value of the picture finding its reason for existence in an inspiring thought, and thereby lifting the artists out of self-exploitation and idle fancy to more purposeful contributions to living. Truth is, after all, the most powerful thing in the world, and the artist who dips the tiniest sparkling drop from the well of truth will get his hearing. He may be giving only the beauty of a blossom in the sunshine; he may be voicing the cry of a nation in bondage. But if he can give, out of his sincerity, the right counterweight to the challenge, "What have you to say?" he will enter into the world's great camp of essential workers.

## PAINTING THE WAR AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Canada—When first the pictorial side of the Canadian War Memorials came to pass, born of the altogether praiseworthy certainty that any record of Canada's part in the war would be incomplete without a many-sided statement from her artists, there was no thought of going much further back from the front-line trenches than the rest billets for the material. The war was most positively going on there. The deeds of sacrifice, courage and smiling endurance were being performed there with the regularity and unobtrusiveness of menial tasks. The war-torn land was there and the panoply of the most terrific struggle of ideals the world has ever seen. So there, obviously enough, was the place for the painter who wanted to record it for the sake of posterity.

So the artists came and went. Ypres was painted and drawn from every angle, safe and unsafe, battle-scarred No-Man's-Land was seen under every aspect of day and night. "Over-the-top into the enemy's country" was made the subject of incessant study, authentic and apocryphal—yet somehow there seemed to be something wanting still.

The wise men pondered. Why not show something of the making of the soldier—the manufacture of the raw material? It probably had vastly more pictorial possibilities than the front-line trenches. It was vital to the part played by Canada in the war. So, although not without a certain amount of reluctance and a possible idea that the artist was thereby getting into a "Better Ole" number of camp and training pictures were commissioned and the idea developed.

There was little doubt of the wisdom of the move. All Canada, for instance, had heard about her lumbermen cutting immemorial timber in Windsor Park, and Canada to come will undoubtedly look with more interest on Gerald Moira's masterly picture of it than they will on a No-Man's-Land nocturne. It was the same in the camps. Every Canadian parent remembers his boy's descriptions of Whitley or Seaford, or wherever they were trained, and the War Memorials pictures of some intimate corner of it might be more pictorial and no less significant than views of shell-shocked France.

It must not, however, be imagined for a moment that "Behind-the-Lines" and "At Home" pictures should ever do more than form a setting or a prelude to the front line record. Such a procedure would rob the record of the glory on which it has its very base and being—the glory of that fight for Principle against tremendous odds and under the most terrifying conditions that civil ever devised.

The home idea spread. It was soon felt that the record should go further back still, and that in Canada itself where the youth from farm and mart first joined the ranks and began the march, the pictures should begin too. There were tremendously interesting things going on at Halifax, for instance; secret things, vital to the safety of Canadian troops and Canadian food, and yet accessible to a properly accredited artist. There were the flying schools, and anyone who knows anything at all knows the part Canadians have played in the air. Women were working for the cause at home as hard as the men were fighting for it abroad. Girls were leaving home for the farms and munition factories. One and all they deserved that art should immortalize them in all their bravery.

So it came about that the War Memorials Office in London made gentle inquiry to Canada, not only to send over her painters to join the

ranks at the front, but that the "home front" should be organized to produce a record of war work which should form a preface, as it were, to the sterner epic which was being written within sound of the guns. Funds were placed in the hands of Sir Edmund Walker, than whom no more sympathetic advocate of the idea could have been found, and the work grew apace.

Mr. Arthur Lismer, already at Halifax, was commissioned to collect all the vitally interesting material he could lay his hands on in the way of mine sweeping, patrolling, conveying, harbor defense, and everything else connected with the port which has seen the departure of so much that made victory possible. In Montreal there were munition shops where men, women and girls labored day and night like Trojans. Miss Mabel May, one of Canada's strongest woman painters, has been commissioned to record this work and to collect material of every kind from which pictures will be painted. There was work to be done in Ottawa, plenty of it. From Ottawa the veteran Princess Pats left in the first month of the war—left to give their all and gave it to the full. Regiment after regiment, future heroes of world-famous actions, came to be reviewed by the Governors-General and departed in the swirling snow or torrid heat, and the Parliament Buildings looked down on a daily pageant of fighting men departing.

Woman's work on the land was entrusted to Manly MacDonald, born and bred to farming around the Bay of Quinte, and his sketches of pulling the carrot crop, picking fruit, digging potatoes and government tractor trials are as brilliant as they are full of promise for the pictures to be commissioned from them.

The Toronto Flying Schools were an epic in themselves. The university buildings teemed with cadets getting their ground training and the air above hummed with aeroplanes. Again it could not possibly be a question of a single picture or even a series of pictures. It needed a man's whole time to dig into the intricacies of the business, study the machine until he knew it better than his own name and could paint it from every angle. Frank H. Johnston, one of the younger Toronto painters, was chosen for this work. At Armour Heights he studied one thing, at Leaside another, at Bramsville, across the lake, he was initiated into every stunt on the flying register, not even excepting the spinning nose dive.

The half is not yet told. There was shipbuilding and aeroplane building, munition making and war-time food production to be considered, so Mr. R. F. Gagen, regular exhibitor of marine and coast pictures, was commissioned to paint a shipbuilding picture on Toronto Bay. Miss Dorothy Stevens is busy with etchings of similar subjects, and Mr. Lawren Harris has a free hand to search the shipyards and machine shops for whatever seems vitally interesting. Sculpture has not been neglected. Miss Loring and Miss Wyle, two young Toronto sculptors, are modeling types of girl munition makers and are finding in their working clothes and free movements a beauty of subject worthy of Fifth Century Greece.

Then there is the Canadian share in the Siberian Expeditionary Force. Horse, foot and guns, it has been getting ready for departure. Charles W. Jefferys was given charge of that among other things. It would have been impossible to make a better choice and his studies of the battery work in the midst of the autumn wilderness of Petawawa Camp, on the Upper Ottawa, promise great things.

Canada's effort begins more properly, perhaps, with food than even with fighting men. Mr. Herbert Palmer of Toronto was commissioned to paint a picture of the artists, architects, writers and musicians of the Arts and Letters Club getting in their potato crop at the club farm outside the city, while the aeroplanes dive and circle overhead, and a very successful thing he has made of it.

One of these days the War Memorials Office in London will be sending over the collected results of Lord Beaverbrook's energy and the artist's genius. It may not be a ship, but as a part of it is promised to fill Burlington House this winter, it will at least form a considerable part of a cargo. The pictures of the "War at Home in Canada" will probably have had their own Burlington House exhibitions in Toronto and Montreal by that time and the two streams will unite somewhere and flow toward Ottawa, where the plans for a great war museum to house them and to connect the new National Gallery with the new Archives, is taking shape.

Then Canadians will be able to see with their eyes—more clearly than they have probably ever imagined they would, what Canada has done to win the war and there will be a mighty body of great art concentrated in her midst to which Canadian artists will have to be unresponsive, indeed, if they are not inspired all the rest of their days.

## THE INTERNATIONAL TONGUE

CHICAGO, Illinois—In proof of the popular appreciation of the messages of works of art, the Chicago Art Institute has published the statement that at the recent two weeks' exhibit of drawings by the mobilized French artists there were 103,000 visitors, more than one-tenth the best year's attendance.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Men of Letters Who Traveled

"There is something very fascinating in the records we have of Milton's one visit to the Continent. A more impressive Englishman never left our shores. Sir Philip Sidney, perhaps, approaches him nearest. Beautiful beyond praise, and just sufficiently conscious of it to be careful never to appear at a disadvantage, dignified in manners, versed in foreign tongues, yet full of the ancient learning—a gentleman, a scholar, a poet, a musician, and a Christian—he moved about in a leisurely manner from city to city, writing Latin verses for his hosts and Italian sonnets in their ladies' albums, buying books and music, and creating one cannot doubt, an all too flattering impression of an English Protestant."

Thus Augustine Birrell writes in his essay on Milton.

"To travel in Italy with Montaigne or Milton, or Evelyn or Gray, or Shelley, or . . . Sir Walter, is, perhaps, more instructive than to go there for yourself with a tourist's ticket. Old Montaigne, who was but forty-seven when he made his journey, and whom, therefore, I would not call old had not Pope done so before me, is the most delightful of traveling companions, and as easy as an old shoe. A humaner man than Milton, a wiser man than Evelyn—with none of the constraint of Gray, or the strange, though fascinating, outlandishness of Shelley—he, perhaps, was more akin to Scott than any of the other travelers; but Scott went to Italy an overwhelmed man. . . . However, Milton is the most improving companion of them all. . . . He visited Paris, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, and Florence, staying in the last city two months, and living on terms of great intimacy with seven young Italians, whose musical names he duly records. . . . From Florence he proceeded through Siena to Rome, where he also stayed two months. There he was present at a magnificent entertainment given by the Cardinal Francesco Barberini in his palace, and heard the singing of the celebrated Leonora Baroni."

"It has been remarked that Milton's chief enthusiasm in Italy was not art, but music, which falls in with Coleridge's dictum, that Milton is not so much a pictorial as a musical poet—meaning thereby, I suppose, that the effects which he produces and the scenes which he portrays are rather suggested to us by the rhythm of his lines than by actual verbal descriptions."

## Getting and Giving

What makes the Dead Sea dead? Because it is all the time receiving, never giving out anything.—D. L. Moody.

## "Ripe for Progress"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIRTEEN years ago, Mrs. Eddy made the statement, now published on page 281 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," that "War will end when nations are ripe for progress." Upon the sudden ending of the world conflict, a great hope possessed the human heart, the hope that an era of progress, based upon a sounder foundation and on broader lines, was at hand. To human sense, the termination of the war came with the collapse of the supposed invincibility of a great military machine. To a more spiritual sense, that collapse was brought about because the insistent demands of divine Principle had so replaced human consciousness that good was seen to be mightier than evil, truth stronger than deceit, and so evil lost even its semblance of power.

Now the only real progress the human race has ever experienced has been measured by whatever advancement there may have been made toward a better understanding of God and man. Whatever is of material sense obviously opposes the understanding of spiritual being and results in beliefs of stagnation, retrogression and decay. Negatively, however, even material sense may be said to prepare the way for human progress through self-imposed suffering, until error is finally taken out of the way through being destroyed, and no longer impedes spiritual progress, but in this suffering there is no virtue and no ray of light. If, however, in the hours between error's boast and error's failure, the human mind awakens to the demands of Truth, and, in this awakening, suffers in the struggle to overcome error and to obey Principle, the individual or the nation will be sustained by Truth in the warfare against evil, until righteous effort is crowned with success. This true progress out of error, into a clearer understanding of Truth, will be shown, nationally, in an advancement toward the ideals of liberty and democracy. Actually and individually, it is the conquest of the material sense of existence through a clearer grasp of immortal Truth. It is an approach toward appreciation of the fact that Spirit is the only cause, and pure spirituality the only real effect. Of the importance of this recognition of cause and effect as spiritual, not material, Mrs. Eddy says on page 170 of Science and Health, "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress. The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment."

What is true concerning the ending of war, when nations, having suffered for error up to the point of extinction of error, are ready for progress into purer ideals, is true of individual struggle. The warfare of material sense against Spirit will end for the individual when individual consciousness takes the side of Spirit. To spiritual sense there is no struggle. Progress toward this condition of harmony is dependent upon and exactly commensurate with the individual purification of sense and self, and this purification is the only proof a man can have that he is progressing out of the mortal into the immortal reality of being. "To ascertain our progress," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 239 of Science and Health, "we must learn where our affections are placed and whom we acknowledge and obey as God. If divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer, and more real to us, matter is then submitting to Spirit. The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning."

Progress, manifestly, implies the leaving of past error. Whatever was real, or good, in the past remains in the present, because good is a reflection of divine Principle and is therefore enduring. Whatever can be left behind is, naturally, unreal, and was unreal in the past. It is this discovery that evil is unreal that, more than any other one thing, prepares thought for progress, since progress means nothing but the attainment of the real. This is surely what Paul meant when he wrote to the Philippians, "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Now this scientific forgetting of those things which are behind, no more excuses the present effects of past evil beliefs than it condones the present performance of evil. The results of evil have to be dealt with until the last farthing is paid, for to pretend to forget the past, while leaving uncorrected the present effects of the past, would be merely admitting the reality of the unreal, attempting to acknowledge an effect without a cause. The scientific reduction of evil to nothingness includes the removal of evil effects. Anything less than this would be a dishonest effort to progress into a state of harmony while leaving the trail of evil undestroyed. Jesus the Christ illustrated the scientific manner of forgetting the past belief of evil when he said of the congenitally blind man, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents." Sin, as cause or effect, was absolutely unreal, and he removed both the belief and the effect of sinful sense by showing the man that sight was spiritual, not material.

The sufferings of the past four years

have doubtless ripened the world for progress, but this progress will be real only as individuals and nations base their thought and conduct upon divine Principle and thereby leave the mortal for the immortal. Those works will then be manifested which Jesus the Christ demanded as proofs of progress when he said, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." "Every day," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 223 of Science and Health, "makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill."

## In the Nile Delta

In "Modern Sons of the Pharaohs," S. H. Leeder speaks of the reclamation of the sandy desert and of the salt land of the Delta.

"This process of reclamation, briefly, is this—the desert sandhills, which were too high for irrigation, have been laboriously and slowly carried to the sea and water-logged swamp, over which the sea not very long since sluggishly found its way. By careful calculation as to levels, and the possibility of bringing the fresh water of the river to the new elevation, and by enriching the sand with chemical food, the country has seen miracles of fertility performed. The succession of three valuable crops are already gathered here in the year, including cotton and corn, in the place of one crop, and that a matter of uncertainty depending on the Nile floods."

"The process of reclamation is not, however, a matter so free from obstacles and difficulties as might be supposed from this description. . . . But if this particular land is once properly reclaimed it is, as Pharaoh described it to Joseph, 'the best of the land' of Egypt; for we are in the veritable land of Goshen, where Israel came to dwell, and had possessions therein, and grew and multiplied (Gen. xlvii, 27)."

"Papyrus of that epoch, written by Egyptian officials, contain frequent mention, in enthusiastic terms, of the charms of the country—life here was 'luscious' from the beauty and fertility of the land. In the days of the Exodus, as recent surveys have shown, it owed its fertility and beauty to a branch of the Nile which ran through it and discharged its waters into the Red Sea."

"In these days Goshen depends on the fresh water canal running from the river to Suez. It is still one of the most beautiful parts of Egypt, with wide stretches of rich land, great herds of cattle, and luxuriant groves of palm, bearing the best dates in Egypt. . . . Even the land in the palm gardens yields a rich harvest of corn. We are reminded of the time—up to the Sixth Century—when Egyptian corn ships sailed every year for England to trade for tin, and 'corn in Egypt' was a Western proverb. The people in Goshen are again multiplying exceedingly, to occupy the new land brought into cultivation."

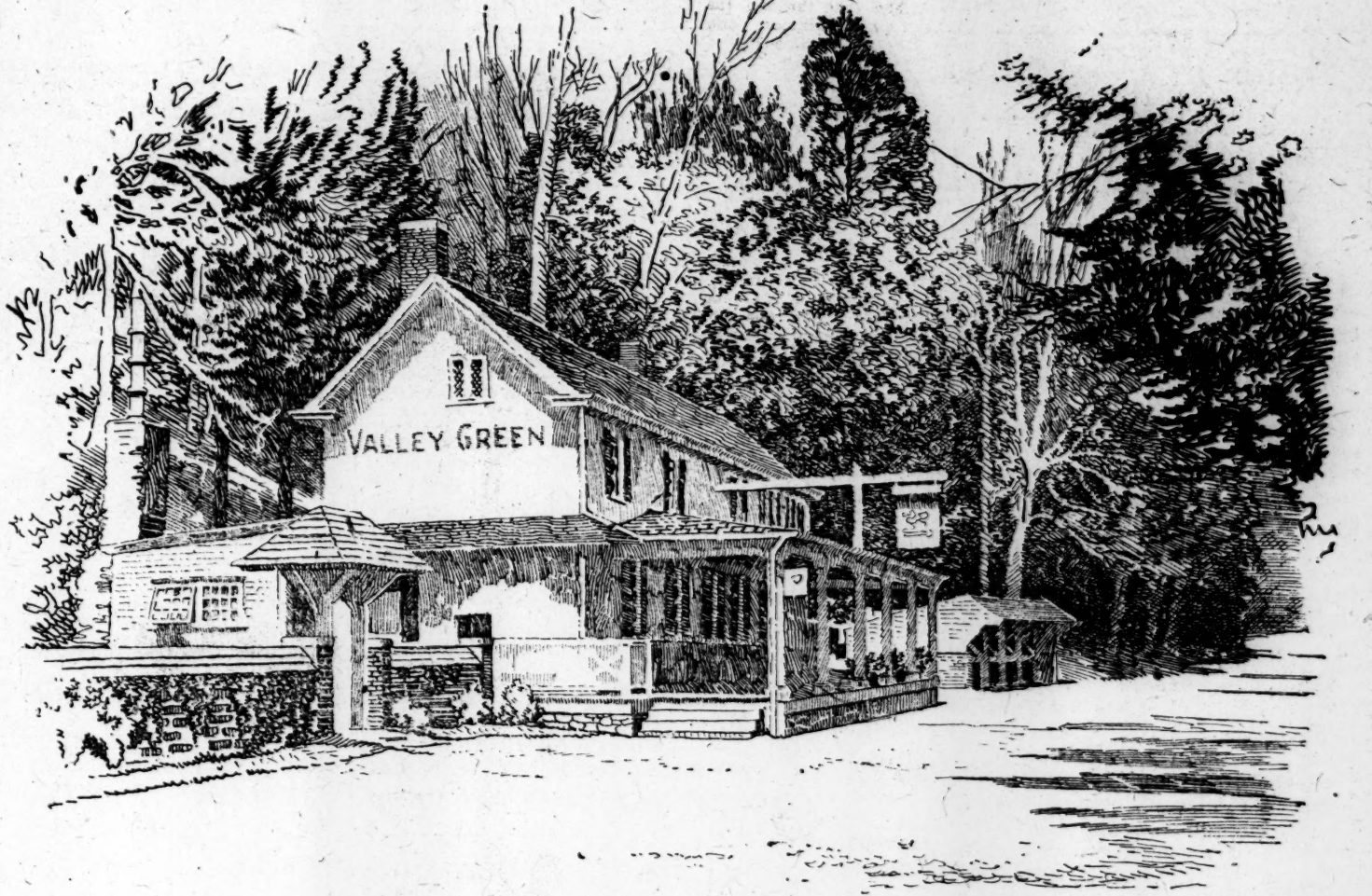
"To anyone even vaguely familiar with the story told in the early books of the Bible, the life which hourly unfolds itself before us, as well as every detail of its geographical setting, takes on a familiarity, and an intimate faithfulness, . . . so closely does everything accord with the traits of scriptural history, which has been so wonderfully corroborated by the history which can now be read in the hieroglyphs of the ancient monuments. Here is abundant evidence of the contemporary character of the narrative of Exodus and Numbers. It is easy to see that this valley was the 'only convenient entrance into the land of Egypt with his flocks and herds.' Its separation from the rest of Egypt made it a most desirable spot for the settlement of a people devoted to a pastoral existence, and differing from the mode of life of the native Egyptians. It is only by realizing the galling nature of the oppression, that one can understand how they were willing eventually to leave such a land, though for the desert."

"During our walk we came upon two men making the mud bricks of which all the buildings are erected, as they have been for all time. The methods of brick-making used are exactly as of old, as the pictures on the monuments testify. It could not fail to recall the particular oppression—'There shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks' (Ex. v, 18). I have often examined the bricks, both ancient and modern, used in different parts of Egypt, to be puzzled by the fact that straw is so very rarely found in their composition. Prof. Flinders Petrie has suggested the explanation from watching the work of such men as these. They constantly use finely chopped straw in which to dip their hands to prevent the mud sticking to them, also to dust over the place where the brick is to rest, and to coat each lump of mud before dropping it into the mold. It is obvious that the work would be infinitely prolonged and vexatious without a supply of this fine straw."

## No Loopholes of Retreat

The wants of our time and country, the constitution of our modern society, our whole position, personal and relative, forbid a life of mere scholarship or literary pursuits. . . . However it may have been in other times and other lands, here and now but few of our educated men are privileged

"From the loopholes of retreat To look upon the world, to hear the sound Of the great Babel, and not feel its stir." —George Putnam.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Valley Green Inn, Pennsylvania

"Let us start on a bright morning and drive out Broad Street behind a pair of nimble white horses," proposed Joel Cook to his readers in 1881. "North Broad Street looks like a reduced edition of the Paris Champs Elysees avenue, with its ornamental gardens and fine residences, and borders of bright green trees. The house servants, in true Philadelphia style, are splashing the water over the pavements and watching furtively for the policeman who may have a regard for the city ordinance that ought to stop the deluge at seven o'clock, but sometimes doesn't. We turn westward on Park Avenue, which gives a good view of the Washington and Lafayette Monument. The street runs through a region that not long ago was almost entirely the domain of nomadic tribes of goats and geese, but is now to a great extent built up with comfortable houses."

"We are taking this ride to seek the Wissahickon, which has been, not inaptly, termed a section cut from Switzerland. The ravine lies between Leverington and Roxborough on the one hand, and Germantown, Mount Airy, and Chestnut Hill on the other. If this gorge were near Boston every New England poet would go wild over it, and were it really located in Switzerland, Philadelphia pilgrims who never venture near it now would feel in duty bound to take it in as part of their grand tour. . . . Rounding a sharp, rocky corner, we are at once amid the beauties of the Wissahickon ravine. Roads wind along on either side of the still waters, between high wooded hills, clad as nature made them. The first bend of the stream discloses a pretty view, with rowboats on the water, but the banks are almost deserted, for it is morning, and few carriages or pedestrians have yet come out."

"Resuming the journey up the ravine, we come to the 'Old Log Cabin Bridge,' which, with its attendant wild scenery, has been for many years the subject of the artist's pencil. Near by a lane leads to the 'Hermits Pool,' where the eccentric 'Hermit of the Wissahickon,' John Kelpius, al most two centuries ago, dug his well and built his home, and preached to his disciples the near approach of the millennium."

"The stream winds between its rocky, wooded banks, the water rippling over the stones, and just above the gorge makes a right-angled bend, the road going over a stone bridge. As the top of the gorge winds, but for the absence of snow-covered peaks you might imagine yourself in a Swiss valley, instead of a few miles out of Philadelphia. Long vistas open occasionally as the gorge bends, while the creek narrows as we ascend. The water rippling down the cascades and makes plenty of noise. Little streams fall in, and at intervals a break in the woods shows a field with cattle pasturing on the hillside."

"Passing the Valley Green, where ducks paddle about under the trees, and a pretty, single-arch stone bridge spans the stream, we go by the paper mills. The gorge still lengthens out before us as we move steadily uphill and pass the Indian Rock. . . . Thus the gorge continues up to Chestnut Hill, beyond which the creek flows through meadow-land before it enters the ravine. . . . Below Indian Rock, about thirty years ago, kind hands set up an attractive fountain on the rocky roadside, and inscribed it 'Pro Bono Publico,' with the noble wish, written on its base, 'Esto Perpetua.'"

## Good Speaking

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—Bacon.

## The Sky Is Clear

It is freezing, the sky is clear. Upon the snow the moon Traces long shadows blue. . . .

Not a breath, not a cry. Even the owls are still. Nothing disturbs the silence of the night. But what matter? The sky is clear. . . .

The snow crackles 'neath my feet: Never have we better felt The pride of duty done, The joy of giving all.

And I'd give every springtime Perfumed with eglantine, Radiant summer, golden autumn, For the limpid purity Of this winter night! —Emile Cammaerts (from "Messines and Other Poems." English tr. by Tita Brand-Cammaerts).

## Influence of Geography on Language

"Russian language, while Slavic, and as such Indo-European, is at the same time the transition speech between the Indo-European and Uralo-Altaic groups."

"As late as the Twelfth Century the peoples of the basin of the Volga spoke purely Tartar dialects. The wide and open steppes of Siberia extending without break into Eastern Europe, poured the overflow of their populations into the valleys of the Russian rivers which flow into the Black Sea. The great Russian cities of the borderland between Europe and Asia were either founded or Slavized after the Eleventh Century." Leon Dominian writes in "The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe." "About that time the Slavic dialects of the Vistula and the Dnieper began to blend with the Asiatic languages of the Oka, Kilia and Volga valleys. Modern Russian, a mixture of Slavic and Tartar or Mongolian words, was born of the blending. In a broader sense it is the expression of the union of Europe and Asia to create a Russian nation, for Russia is the product of the ancient Russ or Ruthenian principalities and the old Muscovite states. The former were Slav and lay in Europe. The latter were Tartar and belonged physically to Asia. As a nation the Russia of our time sprang into existence at the end of the Seventeenth Century. Prior to that period, its western section is known to history as the land of Russ or Ruthenia. Its eastern part was Muscovy. Through the union of the eastern and western sections the Russian Empire of modern times came into being. No literary monuments antedate the birth of its nationality."

"In Russia the Slav who is free from Asiatic contamination is rarely met east of the thirty-fifth meridian. A line from Lake Ladoga to Lake Ilmen and along this meridian to the mouth of the Dnieper forms the divide between the Russians of Europe and of Asia. The parting of the waters belonging respectively to the Don and Dnieper is, from a racial standpoint, the boundary between the two groups. The Tartar in the Russian appears east of this frontier. The Oriental customs which permeate Russian life, the Tartar words of the Russian language, all begin to assume intensity east of this dividing line, while to the west the spirit of the vast stretch of north Asiatic steppes disappears. Thus the commonly accepted Ural frontier of European and Asiatic Russia is unwarranted in the light of ethnic facts. The inhabitants of the Volga lands are essentially Asiatics, among whom the numerically inferior Slav element has become dominant."

"Asia's linguistic contribution to Europe is the gift of its unwooded steppelands. The immense tract of monotonous country extending west

of the Altai Mountains to Europe is the home of a family of languages known as the Uralo-Altaic. Among these the highly vocalic branch of Finno-Ugric traveled west with the nomadic herdsman who used it. In Europe it acquired the polish which brought it to the forms recognized respectively as Finnish or Suomi and Hungarian. Both enjoy the distinction of being the most cultivated of the great northern Asiatic family of languages. The case of Finnish is especially remarkable owing to its high development without loss of its original agglutinative character."

"The picture of this linguistic evolution can be painted only with the colors of geography. The well-defined individuality of the Hungarian Puszta has its counterpart in the Siberian steppe region. The one is the reproduction of the other in small—a miniature. Both consist of undulating land, devoid of mountains or hills, and covered by deep sand. In Finland too a remarkably level stretch of granite land, marked by gentle swelling, lies under a sandy glacial mantle. The two European regions have only one advantage over their Asiatic type. They are better watered. The furthest penetration of Eurasian lowlands into Europe is obtained through them. The approach to Hungary is made without a break, through the valley of the Danube. To Finland access is equally easy once the Urals are crossed. That this range proved no obstacle to the westerly spread of Central Asiatic peoples is indicated by their presence in the Volga valley prior to Slav inroads. But neither in lake-dotted Finland lands nor within the limited and mountain-hedged area of Hungary could the Asiatic invaders find room for expansion or nomadism. From herdsman they became farmers. The change is the dawn of their history as a European nation, and of the development of every manifestation of their culture. A more advanced language became the measure of the increasingly complex character of their needs—that is to say, of higher civilization. The whole story, traced from its origin, illustrates the superior civilizing power vested in European geography. In the sterile steppes of the northern half of Asia man led an easier life than in the cramped regions of diversified Europe. On the broader flatlands of the east he roamed with little thought of the morrow and without incentive to improve his condition. In the west he was spurred to activity by the very limitations of his homeland."

The Song of the Forge  
Clang, clang! the massive anvils ring;  
Clang, clang! a hundred hammers swing;  
Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky,  
The mighty blows still multiply;  
Clang, clang!  
Say, brothers of the dusky brow,  
What are your strong arms forging now?  
Clang, clang! We forge the colter now,  
The colter of the kindly plow;  
Prosper it, Heaven, and bless our toil!  
To genial rains, to sun and wind,  
The most benignant soil;  
Clang, clang! Our colter's course  
On many a sweet and sheltered lea,  
By many a streamlet's silver tide,  
Amid the song of morning birds,  
Amid the low of sauntering herds,  
Amid soft breezes which do stray  
Through woodland hedges and sweet may,  
Along the green hill's side,  
When regal Autumn's bounteous hand  
With widespread glory clothes the land—  
When to the valleys, from the brow  
Of each resplendent slope, is rolled  
A ruddy sea of living gold—  
We bless—we bless the plow.  
—G. S. Hillard.

## The Roof

When the clouds hide the sun away  
The tall slate roof is dull and gray.  
And when the rain down it streams  
'Tis polished lead with pale-blue gleams.

When the clouds vanish and the rain stops,  
And the sun comes out again,  
It shimmers golden in the sun  
Almost too bright to look upon. . . .

Then at the last, as night draws near,  
The lines grow faint and disappear,  
The roof becomes a purple mist,  
A great square darkening amethyst.

Which sinks into the gathering shade  
Till separate form and color fade,  
And it is but a patch which mars  
The beauty of a field of stars.

—J. S. Squire.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Now the Packing Industry.

ONE of the pressing matters which the people of the United States have been expecting their government to attend to as soon as the war ended is an effectual regulation of the meat-packing industry. Several months ago it was officially announced that the Federal Trade Commission was ready to make a supplementary report of its investigation of the packers' methods of doing business, but that, to prevent disturbance of the arrangements for feeding the armies and interference with the winning of the war, further steps would be postponed until the close of the conflict. This course was sensible, and no one could find fault with it. The public, meanwhile, though fully aware that it was charged altogether more than it ought to be for meats and other animal and dairy products, patiently got along as best it could, paying the price, or going without.

Now a supplemental report of the Federal Trade Commission, charging the five great packing companies of the United States with maintaining a combination in restraint of trade and with controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meats, has been filed with Congress. The charges, which the packers, as formerly, flatly deny, are certainly comprehensive. They go to confirm most, if not all, of the more important opinions held and allegations made by the consumers against the management of the chief meat concerns of the country, whose names, everywhere familiar, may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

If charges by a high official body, and placed in the hands of the supreme representatives of the people, can bring to pass anything in the nature of relief from conditions admittedly oppressive, in a democratic land of plenty, these ought to effect results. "The evidence of the present-day existence of a meat combination among the five big packers is voluminous and detailed," says the trade board in its report. "This evidence is convincing, consisting as it does largely of documents written by the packers or their agents and including the memoranda made by one of the participants in the combination of the terms and conditions agreed upon at various meetings of the packers." Among the conclusions which the board, in its finding, says are to be drawn from this mass of evidence are that the five companies named "are in agreement for the division of live-stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages; that this national live-stock division is reinforced by local agreements among the members of the general combination operating at each of the principal markets"; "that these national and local live-stock purchase agreements constitute a restraint of interstate commerce in live-animal products, stifling competition among the five companies, substantially controlling the prices to be paid live-stock producers and the prices to be charged consumers of meat and other animal products, and giving the members of the combination unfair and illegal advantages over actual and potential competitors; that the five companies exchange confidential information which is not made available to their competitors, and employ jointly paid agents to secure information which is used to control and manipulate live-stock markets"; that four of these five companies, "through their subsidiary and controlled companies in South America, combine with certain other companies to restrict and control shipments of beef and other meats from South America to the United States and other countries; that the five companies act collusively in the sale of fresh meats; that there is a joint contribution to funds expended under their secret control to influence public opinion and governmental action and thus to maintain the power of their combination; that the agreements, understandings, and pools heretofore recited are reinforced by the community of interest among the five companies" "through joint ownership, either corporate or individual, of various enterprises. Two or more of the interests thus have joint ownership or representation in 108 concerns, as far as ascertained to July, 1918."

Certain serious aspects of the packing industry in the United States, considered internationally as well as nationally, pointed out by Francis J. Heney in an interview published in this paper on Saturday, should not go unheeded. Mr. Heney, who, as special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, conducted the investigation in behalf of the government, declares that "the great danger of this monopoly is that it is aiming at the control of all staple food supplies, and is rapidly securing it, as well as control of the most important of the clothing supplies." It is, he avers, "of such a nature that it will be able to dictate to the producer the price he will get, at the same time fixing to the consumer the price he shall pay, and neither price is at all times fixed with exclusively benevolent purposes in view." Mr. Heney asserts that the most menacing feature of the alleged combination is its close relations with several of the largest banking groups in the country, by means of which, he says, it "can obstruct, if not entirely prevent, the creation and intrusion of any powerful rival, and can still more easily wipe out its existing weaker competitors as rapidly as seems desirable to it, or safe from the standpoint of public opinion. This public opinion it also seeks to control, and does materially influence, by the expenditure of vast sums of money in advertising, with the consequent disinclination on the part of newspapers and magazines to bite the hand that feeds them." While recognizing the gravity of this situation as a domestic problem, the fact that it also has an important bearing on the relations of the United States with other nations should not be overlooked. On this point Mr. Heney says: "This combination is also calculated to cause friction with the Australian and South American governments, where the packers have already inaugurated the same system of control, and also with England and other European governments, which are

already complaining about extortionate prices on food products which are traceable directly to it."

It is idle for anyone to contend that the packers have not been making large profits. Three of the packing companies have declared stock dividends since the war began. As a specific instance of what has been courteously termed "enormous prosperity" in the packing industry, one of the five, concerns reported upon by the trade board issued, last spring, a statement, for the calendar year 1917, showing surplus profits for the year, after the deduction of the preferred dividend, equivalent to almost 28.96 per cent on the \$20,000,000 of common stock of the company. The citizen soldiers are coming home. It should not be left for them, upon returning to civil walks, to face such prices at the family market as obtain today. The men and women who have been buying Liberty bonds should not longer be compelled to make sacrifices that the already rich packers may become richer. Starving peoples in Europe must be fed largely with supplies from the United States. The nation demands that this problem of the packing industry shall be so dealt with that the people, everywhere throughout the land, can buy meats and other animal products at what seem to the consumer to be reasonable prices. It is not for the ordinary citizen to say precisely what the process of regulation shall be. There is plenty of governmental machinery in Washington, and it is for the government to carry on to successful completion the task it has undertaken. If any new legislation is needed, Congress should not fail in its plain duty. The people are not going to lose sight of this matter, and they will insist that justice shall be done, without a day's unnecessary delay.

### Woman Suffrage in Australia

IN VIEW of the great change which has taken place in the political system in the United Kingdom, during the last few months, and the fact that, within a few days, more than 6,000,000 women will have opportunity to cast their vote for the first time, the articles which appeared in these columns recently, describing some of the results of woman suffrage in Australia, will have been read with peculiar interest. Australia has now had a long experience of woman suffrage. It is twenty-three years since the first Australian suffrage state, namely, South Australia, admitted women to the vote; whilst for the last sixteen years they have enjoyed the full federal franchise. During the course of these sixteen years, it is safe to say, the women of Australia have successfully falsified, in every particular, the familiar prophecies of the anti-suffragists, both as to the way they would vote, and as to the effect of their voting.

Prominent suffragists have, of course, always claimed that when women got the vote they would not, as has always been insisted by their opponents, immediately in-trench themselves in a camp by themselves and vote and act entirely on the basis of what has been described as "sex-antagonism," whatever that may mean. It has been claimed that everything in which women have taken an equal share with men has proved beyond a doubt that cooperation would be the basis upon which they would act. Nevertheless, the opponents of woman suffrage have continued to advance the same old objections, and when they have abandoned these they have resorted to others of an equally doleful description. The Conservative, as was pointed out in the articles already referred to, feared that the women would inevitably vote Liberal, the Liberal that she would vote Conservative, and the Labor man that she would cast her vote against Labor. The experience of Australia has gone to prove that women voters have acted very much in the same way as men voters; that they have aligned themselves with the various parties according to their political convictions, very much as men do, and that, as a matter of fact, the relative strength of the parties in Australia has been affected but little by the women's voting.

Where, however, the advent of women at the polls has been made most noticeable has been in the creation of a great non-party party, if the paradox may be forgiven. Those women who, from the first, worked for the franchise; who understood why exactly women should have the vote; who saw in public life something more than a game of politics, have, with few exceptions, aligned themselves with the non-party party. And it is a notable fact that all the great reforms which have been brought about in Australia, admittedly due to women's influence, have been brought about by the non-party women. The non-party women of Australia have all along taken a high view of public life; they have adopted as their motto that "righteousness alone exalteth a nation," and they have steadily kept before them the fact that they have not entered politics merely for their own protection, or the protection of their homes and children, but for the protection of the state also, and because they have desired to bring to the conduct of public affairs all the qualities which they have to bring.

Few people will care to question that the ideal of the non-party women in Australia is the ideal which men and women everywhere, who place state before party, would desire to see followed. At a time when it is coming to be seen more clearly, perhaps, than ever before, that the party system is a method of running the nation's business which would hardly be tolerated in any other business, it is particularly interesting to recognize this tendency toward non-partisan methods amongst the woman suffragists.

### Confidence.

THE attitude of certain members of the United States Congress, in both houses, and on both sides of each house, toward the President, his peace policies, and his peace mission, has greatly changed within a week. The office of the Chief Magistrate will not be declared vacant, nor will a resolution to that effect be seriously considered; neither will the Senate send a delegation of its own members to the Peace Conference. All such nonsense has been put aside. The Republican leader of the House, Mr. Mann, made it clear at the first opportunity that the President was not to be pin-pricked by the minority during his absence; rather did he give assurance that the

Republican members of the House would be found supporting the Executive in the performance of his delicate, responsible, and arduous undertaking. So far as may be seen, this generous expression of kindly cooperation from the opposition has displeased one Senator only, and there is reason for believing that the great majority of this Senator's associates have had quite enough of contentious criticism for the present.

Obviously, President Wilson could not have so shaped his course as to please everybody; and it is equally plain that he could not have acquainted everybody with the reasons which prompted him to make certain decisions in the shaping of that course. He had to determine matters largely for himself, taking full responsibility for his acts. At no point has it been shown, or even charged, that he exceeded his constitutional authority. Perhaps a little more diplomacy on his side might have prevented friction. A little more confidence in his motives on the other side also would have smoothed out the situation on the eve of his departure. Let it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that if it all had to be done over again each side might proceed along somewhat different lines. This does not alter the fact that what is most essential now is that trivial things shall be forgotten and that the President shall have, and shall be made aware of, the support of Congress and of the nation.

There is nothing in the outlook, at the present time, to indicate that this support will be lacking. With it the President and his American associates in the Peace Conference will have no doubt as to the firmness of their ground at every step; having granted their support, Congress and the nation can turn from international affairs and devote their thought and time to home problems. These are numerous, and some of them are pressing for speedy solution. In the business and popular thought of the United States, the war is rapidly drifting into the past. It is as a story that has been told. What the nation is mainly dealing with today are the conditions arising from peace. These make necessary a complete rearrangement of plans, and the requirements attending this rearrangement are now absorbing the thoughtful attention of the public, under such heads as readjustment and reconstruction.

Whatever decisions may be reached in the Peace Conference, readjustment and reconstruction must proceed. The nation must be brought to the normal, and that with a minimum of industrial, commercial, and financial disturbance. The government, by exercising its present powers, can do much toward making smooth the way out of war and into peace. Where necessary powers are lacking, Congress can supply them. Every industry, business, bank, corporation, and individual in the land can help. A primal need is confidence, confidence in the wisdom and the ability of the delegated peacemakers to give to the world a lasting settlement; confidence in the nations who are parties to the contract to fulfill their obligations to each other and to humanity; confidence in the government at Washington; confidence in the President; confidence in the resources of the country; confidence in democracy and in the essential loyalty and integrity of American citizenship.

Nothing can hurt the country; nothing can weaken its institutions or its credit; nothing can make its good opinion or its friendship less valuable than it is now to the other nations of the earth, if it is true to itself and has faith in itself.

### Cologne

A FORTRESS of the first rank, and a place of trade and manufacture, Cologne is one of the most important cities in Germany. It lies in a vast semicircle on the left bank of the Rhine, some forty-five miles north-northwest of Coblenz, and, as the center of a network of railways, it has direct communication with all the chief cities of Europe; whilst along the broad waters of the Rhine its ships may go down to the sea. At the time when Julius Caesar was leading his legions over Gaul, in the first century before the Christian era, Cologne was the chief town of the Ubii, and was known to the Romans as the Oppidum Ubiorum. Here, in A. D. 50, a Roman colony was planted by the Emperor Claudius, in honor of his wife, Agrippina, and given the name of Colonia Agrippina. It rapidly rose to be a place of importance, and, under the emperors, had the privilege of the Jus Italicum. Then came the decline of the Empire, and with it the outlying Roman city began to feel more and more the pressure of the Frankish hosts, as they moved steadily westward. The city was taken by the Franks in 330, but they did not permanently occupy it until the Fifth Century, when, in 475, it became the residence of the Frankish King, Childeric.

It was Charlemagne, however, who, in the Eighth Century, laid the foundations of that greatness which Cologne enjoyed in the Middle Ages. He made it the metropolitan see for the bishoprics of the Lower Rhine, and the archbishop of Cologne quickly became one of the great princes of the church, being, by the famous Golden Bull of Charles IV, finally placed amongst the electors of the Empire. The city, however, as was often the case where considerable temporal power was in the hands of the church, was forever in a feud with its archbishops. As the trading classes grew in wealth, the archbishops' jurisdiction began to be more persistently disputed, and, gradually, there came into being a governing power really peculiar to Cologne. This power reposed in a corporation comprising all the wealthy men of the city and known as the Richerzeche. Gradually this group acquired the entire direction of the city's affairs. In vain the archbishops struggled to maintain their authority, or to regain it when lost. Once only, in the middle of the Thirteenth Century, by joining forces with the guilds, did they succeed in overthrowing the Richerzeche, and driving its members into exile, and then it was not long before the guilds turned round, and joined the Richerzeche, which came back to power, sharing its authority with the elected "great council." Effective control of the city's affairs, however, continued in the hands of the patrician families, and during most of the Fourteenth Century a narrow council, selected from the Richerzeche, with two burgomasters, was supreme. Then came the famous "bloodless revolution"

of 1396, which resulted in the overthrow of the grand caucus and the establishment of a comparatively democratic constitution, based on the organization of the trade and crafts guild, a form of government which survived, with but few changes, until the French Revolution.

During the Middle Ages the city was a place of great trade; the weavers, the goldsmiths, and the armorers of Cologne were famous the world over; whilst its merchants had houses in London, and the city itself was accorded a chief place in the Hanseatic League. Decay set in with the dawn of the Reformation, and the place owed its downfall to its intolerance. Thus, its university, which, in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, had a great reputation, began, at once, to decline. This policy dealt severe blows at the prosperity of the town, and when, in 1794, Cologne was occupied by the French, it was a poor and decayed city of some 40,000 inhabitants, of which only 6000 possessed civic rights. Since 1815, however, when it was finally assigned to Prussia, Cologne has continued to prosper, until today, as has been said, it is one of the most important cities of Germany, with a population of nearly half a million.

### Notes and Comments

READERS of The Clinton (Iowa) Herald were treated, in the issue of that journal for Friday, Nov. 29, to a very carefully-written and interesting article on the city of Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine. It speaks well for the judgment of the editor of The Clinton Herald that he should lay such trustworthy and timely historical matter before his public. We should have been glad to have complimented him for his honesty as well as for his judgment had he been moved, in reprinting this article, to credit it to The Christian Science Monitor, on the editorial page of which it appeared under date of Nov. 18.

PROFESSOR MASARYK, chosen head of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, has arrived, and has met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of high and low in France. In two weeks or so he is expected to reach Bohemia, where he is to be acclaimed President of the new nation. There are many and serious problems ahead of him, but the encouraging thing is that he is conscious of that fact, and that he entertains no illusions with regard to the difficulties that lie in the way of the foundation of a democracy composed of people who have not been educated in the use and abuse of freedom. He is at least forewarned, and that counts for a great deal.

ONE report has it that President Wilson amuses himself and entertains his companions aboard the George Washington, in idle moments, by telling anecdotes. This, of course, is a land-lubber correspondent's way of saying that the President, off-watch, is spinning yarns to his mates. But, taken either way, it indicates that Mr. Wilson is becoming fitter and fitter, with every knot sailed, for the task that awaits him on the other side. When a man falls into the story-telling mood it takes a great deal to ruffle him, and the Peace Conference is no place for ruffles.

THE higher education of women in Japan has made a start, small, but promising when one realizes how quickly an idea moves in Japan, once it gets started. Japan, to be sure, still holds to the belief that nowhere, outside the home, should women and men work together for a common end. But it remains to be seen if the idea that higher education improves the capabilities of woman at home will not lead, there as elsewhere, to the discovery that her capabilities are not quite so limited as has been supposed. Then comes the new order of things in which the cooperation of women with men in business is taken as an everyday matter: and in Japan higher education will be justified in shouting "Banzai!"

MR. BAKER, the United States Secretary of War, has earned, and should have, unstinted commendation for his order calling for a stringent enforcement of the regulations which prohibit civilians from serving intoxicating liquors to soldiers. Those who violate the regulations will deserve, and should have, unstinted condemnation.

IT is now hinted as being among the probabilities, that United States soldiers may be called upon to take part in the occupation of Berlin, and in the policing of that city. If this duty comes to them, they are certain to perform it creditably. All in the world they will probably ask the Berliners to do is to observe the city ordinances and mind their business. The American idea of policing a city is quite different from that which has obtained in Prussia; nothing is done, that is to say, to make the inhabitants feel that they are under perpetual arrest.

EXCEPT for a suspicion, among the thoughtful gentlemen who publish books for a living, that the public may be less interested in war stories than it has been, there would be abundant aid for the fictionist in the reports now coming from the United States Department of Justice. Here are spies caught, dangerous alien enemies discovered and interned, plots frustrated, propaganda traced and discouraged, and enemy secrets ferreted out. About 480,000 Germans were registered, but only about 6000 were arrested, and a much smaller number interned. Systematic propaganda made little genuine progress. Its insidious efforts against the Selective Service Act were almost immediately suppressed. Economic and social propaganda, a kind of mouth-to-mouth advertising in the enemy's interest, reached a not very impressive height about a year ago, and began a steady decline in January. The nation as a whole proved itself too sound at the core, to be deceived by the methods used.

THE question of what nation shall first succeed in sending an airplane over the Atlantic is becoming an interesting one. The time is not yet quite ripe for attempts, but it soon will be, and, if the feat is not accomplished by next spring, there is certain to be no little competition for the achievement then. That the voyage is to be accomplished soon is now taken for granted.